THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ITALY SEEKS LIRA BALANCE WITH COSTS

Program for 1931 Includes Reduction of Wages and Salaries

COMMODITY PRICES ALSO ORDERED CUT

Fascist Régime Forces Action in Plan to Adjust Economic Level

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The program of the Italian Government for 1931, or the year IX of the Fascist "era," is aimed to adjust the economic life of the nation to a level with the value of the lira, as tested after three years of stabilization on the basis of one prewar lira being equivalent to 3.66 lire today, or roughly, to 4, considering the reduced purchasing power of gold.

This unpopular program, which implies the compulsory reduction of salaries and wages, was forced upon the country with a double objective—first to help the budget balance, which had been deteriorating slowly for some months, and which revealed a disquieting deficit at the end of October, 1930, and to lower the cost of production, thus enabling Italy to tide over the difficulties arising from the general economic crisis.

Signor Mussolini and the Italian economic experts take the view that the economic crisis arises out of a level of prices insufficient to pay the costs of production, with consequent stultified production, large unemployment and diminution of profits and pay. They see two ways of dealing with the problem—the "dole" method which serves only to maintain unemployment and does not reëstablish the broken balance of costs and the adjusting of all remunerations to the concrete possibility represented by the level of prices.

Convinced that only the latter method can be used with any measure of success, the Government has adopted it as a solution to its economic problems, and the machinery of the Fascist organization has been set in motion to give a vigorous application to the whole economic project.

The Government took the initiative by decreeing a reduction of 12 per cent on salaries, wages and emoluments of all kinds, pensions excepted, of all persons in the employ of the state, municipalities and other public bodies, employers' and employees' syndicates depending upon the state or provinces. The reduction is raised to 25 per cent on any sums received more than 40,000 lire, and up to 60,000 lire, and to 35 per cent on any more than 60,000 lire.

This measure affects about 500,000 employers and wage-earners of all

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Using Liquid Coal Recommended to Aid All Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The adoption by a large section of industry of the use of liquid coal as a power producing fuel would rescue the coal industry from a serious condition and go a long way toward bringing about economic revival of industry in general, according to Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh.

At the same time Dr. Baker, who returned here Saturday on board the steamship Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line, from his annual survey of the coal industry in Europe, admitted that he did not see any signs of a general adoption of liquid coal.

Virtually all of the great shipping lines and many industrial concerns are now bound to the use of petroleum as a fuel, Dr. Baker said, and the change is not likely to be made over night. While abroad he invited delegates to the Third International Conference on Bituminous Coal, to be held in Pittsburgh in November.

"Coal is a basic industry," Dr. Baker said, "and if we could help it, it, in turn, would help all other industries to recover. The problem as it now stands is that there is overproduction in all the combustible fields. If, by any chance, oil were to peter out in a few months, we could energize all shipping and industries of the world with a liquid coal, which could be produced as cheaply as oil."

The reduction of coal to liquid fuel under high pressure steam was first perfected in Germany. Dr. Baker said that England also was now active in coal research.

TARR IS APPROVED BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today tentatively approved the nomination of Frederick H. Tarr to be United States Attorney in Massachusetts, subject to the will of the Senators from his State.

THE MONITOR INDEX

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Record Year's Trade for Port of London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN SPITE of the general depression in trade and the reduction in shipbuilding, the Port of London has been able to report a record year for 1930. Provisional figures show that 58,083,575 tons net of shipping used the port. This is an increase of over 500,000 tons over the total for 1929 and is a record for any calendar year in the history of the port.

Federal Forest Established in Upper Michigan

First of Three Purchases Is Officially Proclaimed by President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNISING, Mich., Feb. 16—President Hoover has signed a proclamation establishing the Hiawatha National Forest, comprising about 271,000 acres in the heart of northern Michigan, between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, the first of a trio of Upper Peninsula purchase units to be christened.

Nine other "purchase units" on the forest soils of the Great Lakes are in the process of becoming national forests. These federal forests differ from the older ones, in that they are not carved out of the public domain, but are purchased from large and small landowners of cut-over and fire-swept acres, titles descending from Indian and white persons, and in some cases from the Crown of England.

This new second-growth forest is named after the actual Hiawatha who taught the people agriculture and the arts of peace, an Ojibway who lived near Lake Superior and was the legendary figure in the romance of the forests of the Midwest.

The stories of both the authentic and the fictional Hiawathas are closely woven together, as are agriculture and forestry, and national forests under the Department of Agriculture are cultivated for tree crops, to be cut when they are ripe, so that in the end there is no discrepancy in the naming of the latest entry into the national forest family.

During the past two years in which forest rangers have been examining these lands for approval by the National Forest Reservation Commission, not only the sawlog crop has been considered, but, according to L. F. Kneipp, Assistant Forester of Washington, D. C., "the inspirational and educational value, and the peculiar inherent capacity of some forest lands to enrich human life by their quality of natural beauty, are recognized by the Forest Service, aside from their need for economical and industrial purposes."

The land consists mainly of hardwood ridges, mixed with pine plains and spruce swamps. Where there is still a stand of old growth or second growth coming on following logging or fires, the hardwoods include maple, birch, beech, aspen and Balm of Gilead. The softwoods are white, Norway and jack pine, some white spruce on the ridges, and black spruce, cedar, and tamarack in the swamps.

These soils laid the foundation of the prosperity of the State, supplying lumber for the building of homes in the Middle West.

G. O. P. LEADERS SEEK TO MODIFY BONUS MEASURE

Hope to Make It Acceptable to Hoover and Escape Pocket Veto

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The question of enactment is not involved in the soldier bonus issue between the President and Congress. The question is whether it will be one that the Administration can accept, and, if not, whether the President can defeat the legislation by a pocket veto.

To be able to do the latter, the act must not reach the President before Feb. 23. If it does, the 10-day veto rule is operative; and if he disapproves of the kind of a bill Congress passed, he will have to veto it formally and send it back.

This would permit Congress to act on his message and pass the bill over his rejection, provided a two-thirds vote could be mustered in both chambers. If, however, the act does not come to him until Feb. 23, he can legally pigeonhole it and with the expiration of Congress on March 4 it also lapses. The only way the issue can be delayed in Congress is by filibuster. This might prove a dangerous measure, as it would obstruct not only all other legislation and thus indirectly aid the plans of the insurgents who are seeking ways of forcing a special session, but would open the way for them to resort to similar operations in the remaining few weeks of the session.

Republican leaders who are standing by the President on the issue are concentrating on the effort to modify the proposed bonus bill by bringing it within bounds that would make it acceptable to the President.

No restrictions are placed on veterans applying for the proposed new loan maximum. Republican leaders siding with the President are demanding that the extension be confined only to "needy" former service men.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader who has lined up with the President on the question, warned the House today against undue haste and urged it to restrict the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Tilson asked for delay on the ground that few members of the House had studied the bill. He pointed out that there was no "ready cash" in the Treasury to meet the additional obligations that the bill will impose and that securities will have to be sold to raise the money.

Mr. Tilson's counsel received support from an unexpected source in a statement by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that he favored confining the bill to needy veterans. Mr. Borah declared that he was opposed to putting any "unnecessary strain" upon the Treasury. He insisted, however, that the bill be disposed of in time to require the President to veto or approve it.

Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker of the House, adhered to his position that the measure was "reasonable legislation."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—With a few strokes of his pen, President Hoover Saturday wrote finis to the relief dispute.

As he penned his signature to the Interior Department supply bill—to which the $20,000,000 drought loan fund had been added—fear of an extra session of the new Congress after March 4 lessened.

Famine in Time of Plenty Result of Europe's Disunion

Main Problem Called Economic, Not Political—Trade Barriers and Heavy Debts Bring Critical Condition

"EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS" SERIES—No. 5

As the statesmen have been meeting at Geneva to discuss a United States of Europe and to fix the date for the World Disarmament Conference, big movements and big changes are afoot. In drawing up a survey of Europe's prospects for the year 1931, Mr. Huddleston has endeavored to eliminate the more extreme views of pessimists and optimists alike and to strike a fair balance, showing that while conditions are unquestionably critical, the movement for unity and coöperation is gaining strength.

Previous articles on this subject appeared Jan. 19, 27, 28, and Feb. 5.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It is obvious to all thinking men in Europe that the most immediate problem should not be political, except in so far as it affects the economic problem. It is really the economic problem which dominates all else. The present crisis is world-wide but normally it is especially European.

Edouard Herriot in his book on the United States of Europe gives figures which show that while world production of raw material and foodstuffs (China excepted) increased between 1913 and 1927 by 18 per cent, Europe's increase was only 5 per cent. Europe produced 48 per cent of the world's foodstuffs in 1913; and afterward the percentage fell to 37. In 1913 Europe supplied 52 per cent of the world's metal and in 1925 41 per cent.

In 1913 the total of world commerce reached £7,580,000,000 of which £5,028,571,428 was for Europe. In 1925 the world total was £11,700,000,000 and only £6,600,000,000 belonged to Europe. Exports and imports are both down.

No wonder that, in the words of one economist, "Europe realized the dangers to which its own disorder, its lack of solidarity and directing ideas, and its antiquated and obsolete system of bilateral agreements, exposed it in face of the strongly organized United States, protected by a high wall of tariffs." No wonder that the former

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BAN ON SOVIET MANGANESE IMPORTS URGED

American Producers File Protest With Commissioner of Customs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — Soviet manganese—an essential element in turning iron into steel in the metallurgical process—is now selling for about $24 a ton of 50 per cent content, delivered at American ports. This price includes tariff, and is about 30 per cent below level at which domestic production is possible, the American Manganese Producers Association declares in a statement issued today.

Thirty-one manganese plants in the United States could resume operations if the sale of Soviet products in that field were stopped, according to the statement.

With action just taken by the Treasury Department to bar Soviet lumber until importers can give proof that it was not produced by convict labor, the manganese association now is eager to have a Treasury embargo placed on the second most important product now under protest from Russia. The official protest of the association is on record with F. X. A. Eble, commissioner of customs, from whose office the ban on lumber was just issued.

The Treasury has taken action against lumber on the ground that convict labor is used at some point in its production. The protest against Russian manganese is primarily on the ground that it is being dumped. In some respects the second contention is more far-reaching than the first, because it goes to the root of the main difficulty of private competition with the Soviet state in any given commodity, since the whole business is run by the state.

If it is decided that manganese is being "dumped," then it might be argued that any commodity made in a socialist state and sold in a capitalist country for less than it costs to produce the article in that country, is being dumped. Because of the far-reaching nature of the question the Treasury is taking its time in coming to a decision.

The statement by the American Manganese Producers Association holds that the Soviet manganese price "is well below the actual Soviet cost of production, unless convict or other under paid labor is used, as is now being done." The association recites, what is agreed to everywhere as the fact, that "American producers have gradually had to close down until only one or two small operations are still succeeding."

Other facts in the situation are said to be that domestic manganese had a production of 305,000 tons of ore annually in the World War; that a tariff of $11.20 a ton on manganese ore of 50 per cent metallic content is now in force; and finally, that the big iron and steel companies of America are today just as much opposed to excluding cheap Soviet manganese as the domestic producers are in favor of it.

GANDHI PRESSED BY INDIAN TRADE TO BRING PEACE

Atmosphere More Friendly to Settlement—Hope Voiced in Conference

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 16—While the atmosphere of the meeting between Congress leaders and the London Round-Table delegates has undergone a distinct change for the better over the week-end, the only definite policy which has emanated from last week's sessions is the decision that civil disobedience continue unabated.

Close observers of the situation, however, view prospects of a compromise between the two groups as more hopeful than at any other time in recent political history.

The Nawab of Bhopal, who held a long private session with Mahatma Gandhi Feb. 13, is credited here with bringing about a distinct advance toward a peaceful settlement. It is declared the Nawab's exposition of the conference case has markedly affected Gandhi, who is giving deepest consideration to all points raised at the conference.

Pressure of commercial interests for cessation of the Congress campaign and the outbreak of communal rioting at Benares are also believed to be influencing Gandhi to seek a peaceful solution. Proposals for continuance of civil disobedience, however, incline observers to think the extreme element of the Congress committee still remains stanch in its aims.

It is significant that most of the private interviews of the Round-Table delegates have been held with Gandhi, not with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Congress. It is realized that Gandhi's is the voice that will bring peace to the country and opinion is strong that he is being influenced in that direction.

Much faith is being pinned on conversations between Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, which have been arranged for the near future. Many British and British Indians have contended that the conference between the Viceroy and Gandhi could solve the present deadlock, hope being held that simultaneous suspension of the disobedience movement and the Government's orders against it would materially clear the situation for further negotiations.

Solution of Radio Problems Sought

Federal radio engineers are to survey the New England states this spring, seeking to locate sources of reception interference, static and fading, or at least determine methods of relief for listeners. A test truck equipped with intricate apparatus, costing about $6000, has been ordered by the United States Government for use in New England.

Charles C. Kolster, radio supervisor of the Federal Department of Commerce for the New England district, explains that the test truck will permit the measuring of the field strength of radiocast transmissions in the various parts of this part of the country. Apparatus will record cross talk, noise level, and heterodyne interference, which, together with technical data to be compiled by the two engineers on the truck, is expected to help solve many problems of radio communication.

About three months are to be taken for the survey, the first of its kind in the country, and which Mr. Kolster recommended to Washington officials be duplicated in all radio districts of the country. Value of a nation-wide survey he points out, lies in the definite determination of districts which are now being served inadequately, as well as discovery of localities and sources of cross talk and interference. All this would be of value in reallocation of power and wavelength to secure maximum satisfaction.

ISLAND GOVERNOR CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Senate, Saturday, confirmed the nomination of Dr. Paul M. Pearson of Swarthmore, Pa., as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

AERIAL FILMING OF ENTIRE STATE IS ADVOCATED

Value of Photographic Survey to Tourists and Others Is Stressed

Vacation seekers in Massachusetts will be on a par with the birds on the wing in picking choice sites for the summer sojourn, if Harris A. Reynolds of Boston, secretary of the Conference on Land Economic Survey, has his way.

In advocating a state-wide aerial photographic survey, which, by the way, may be done on a vast scale at a saving of some $500,000, Mr. Reynolds is pointing out the advantage of aerial maps in making graphic for the prospective tourist the lay of the land.

But tourists would constitute only a minor part of those to whom such an undertaking would be of benefit. Mr. Reynolds insists that the tax assessor would be able through such photographs to discover much property that has been escaping taxation; educational bodies would find much valuable aid in these photographs in teaching history, commercial geography, city planning, economics and other subjects, and by adopting a program of re-photographing the State in designated periods a valuable check-up on development would be at hand for historical purposes.

"It has been estimated that $500,000,000 are spent every year in New England for recreation," Mr. Reynolds declares. "If aerial maps were available, just as our topographic maps are, Massachusetts would be in a position to give the prospective tourist full information about the facilities for his enjoyment, backed up by aerial photographs of the ponds, the forests, the golf courses or the seashore in the region in which he is interested. Those who were seeking summer homes or camp sites, or larger areas for recreational centers, both public and private, would find such maps of special assistance. Who would not like to see how his home town, his residence and other districts with which he is familiar appear from the air?"

Aerial maps, he explains, are now being used by engineers in locating railroads, highways, pipe lines, reservoirs, drainage and irrigation projects, sewage disposal systems, power lines, flood control work and city and regional planning. Their value in tax assessment work was illustrated not long since in Connecticut, where, by their aid, 1892 pieces of property, land and buildings, formerly untaxed, were discovered, the back taxes of which more than paid for the survey.

"It is known," says Mr. Reynolds, "that much property in Massachusetts is escaping taxation. For example, a state forest of 8300 acres was taken by eminent domain to clear the title to the land. The owership to about 2500 acres could not be determined which meant that those lands had been escaping taxation for decades. Similar conditions prevail in many towns in that district."

Regarding the saving made possible by a state-wide rather than a purely local aerial survey, Mr. Reynolds points out that many communities are paying from $100 to $160 per square mile for aerial maps, whereas should the work be contracted for to cover the whole state, the cost per unit of area would be reduced from one-fourth to one-tenth, and furthermore, if the work was done in conjunction with a topographic resurvey, the Federal Government would pay half the cost.

British Wares Crowd World's Largest Fair

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 16—The British Industries Fair opened at Olympia today with a subsidiary textile section at White City, and artificial silk goods at Albert Hall in London.

The combined area this year is about 30 per cent more than last year and makes it by far the largest trade exhibition in the world. Three new sections make their first appearance—plastics, or molded products, printing machinery and automatic machines.

Increased attendance of overseas buyers is expected in response to the 60,000 invitations sent by the Government to firms and persons abroad.

Queen Mary visited the British cotton textile section at White City, where the large central hall is fitted as a fashion theater in which manikin parades will be held thrice daily by more than 50 participating firms.

Here, too, visitors see the activities of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, the world's largest textile concern and of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce showing the diversity of uses of cotton from parachutes to collapsible boats and from wall paper to powder puffs.

The Empire Marketing Board strikes an imperial note in the fair at which Canada and India have separate exhibits and Newfoundland and Ceylon appear for the first time.

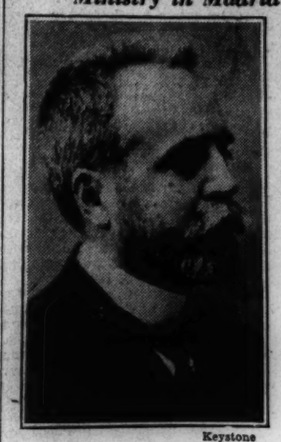
Interstate Board Orders New Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A revision of railroad rates on petroleum products moving from the West and Southwest to the northeastern section of the United States and upon gasoline to and from southwestern points was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroads were given four months in which to prepare schedules. Both increases and reductions will result as compared with existing charges.

The commission indicated the terms of its finding would in part enable rail carriers to meet pipe-line competition.

Undertakes to Form Ministry in Madrid



Keystone

JOSE SANCHEZ GUERRA

Guerra Asked by Alfonso to Form Ministry

Spanish Monarchy Hangs in Balance as Ex-Premier Accepts Offer

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, Feb. 16—Bowing to popular demands, King Alfonso today asked Sanchez Guerra, recently exiled left wing Conservative, to form a cabinet succeeding the Berenguer Government, which fell Feb. 14.

Señor Guerra, who had violently opposed the King and dictatorship, has accepted, announcing that his purpose in forming a cabinet is to prepare for a constitutional assembly which can revise the position of the monarchy.

He expects to rally many Conservative left wing leaders in the new government, including Merquiades Alvarez, Manuel de Burgos Mazo, Francisco Villaneuva and Francisco Bergamin. Señor Alvarez, who is expected to be a prominent ally of Señor Guerra, stated today that the new Cabinet will have a distinctly democratic character, including many politicians who have been distinctly hostile to the monarchy. He announced that two Republicans and two Socialists would be admitted to all the Cabinet meetings as auditors, but would not receive portfolios.

Events are interpreted as a victory for the Liberal parties. King Alfonso's concessions to revolutionary opinion have caused a great sensation. Señor Guerra was called to the Premiership after the King had approached Santiago Alba, exiled leader in Paris, who refused to be associated with the new government. Francisco Cambo, the Catalan spokesman, also refused Cabinet responsibility. Therefore, Señor Guerra, with Count Romanones in the background, accepted the heavy charge of pacifying the incendiary elements and bridging the transition to constitutional changes.

The present attitude of Señor Guerra respecting the future of the monarchy is unknown, but it is doubted if Alfonso will remain King even if the monarchy remains.

A few months ago Señor Guerra favored offering the kingship to Prince John, King Alfonso's third son, who is now a naval cadet. The immediate problem is whether Señor Guerra can find colleagues to constitute a new government. He has proceeded south with the leading members of the constitutional group. He will need much support if his cabinet will be accepted by the nation in its present reckless mood.

When Madrid awoke on the morning of Feb. 15 and learned that General Berenguer had resigned, there were great rejoicings among the republican elements and grave faces among moderates. Their worst apprehensions seemed to have been confirmed. There was talk of a meeting of generals with a view to a new military dictatorship. Labor unions instructed workers not to move until orders were issued from headquarters. Intense excitement prevailed, all eyes in Spain being centered on the King.

It was the veteran politician Count Romanones who applied his clever brain to provoke the crisis from which he expected to issue as Premier. He announced with Marquess de Alhucemas and Francisco Cambo that in the new Cortes he would challenge the King's powers and demand a constituent assembly. General Berenguer recognized that the game was up, that the elections were useless and that Parliament would be a farce, so he resigned.

Post Office Deficit Set at $150,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, today predicted a postal deficit of more than $150,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Speaking at a conference of air mail operators, he said they would have to show they are doing something for business, for the rapid movement of mail, and for the flying art if they are to continue to receive governmental support.

The Post Office Department has reached the maximum figure in appropriations from Congress for the domestic air mail service.

The military branches of the Government, Mr. Brown said, were "not at all enthusiastic about the part civil aeronautics may play in any preparedness program being devised by the army or navy."

$650,000,000 FOR HIGHWAY WORK READY

$225,000,000 More Available in 38 States If Plans Are Approved

IMPROVEMENT CITED IN JOB SITUATION

Relief Efforts and Moves for Stabilization Methods Are Continued

General improvement in the employment situation has resulted in increased efforts at relief and stabilization, rather than a slackening of this work, reports from scattered regions indicate.

A total of more than $650,000,000 available for road building in 38 states gives promise of many jobs in the near future. An additional $225,000,000 will be made available if legislatures in these states approve executive plans. With this announcement comes a report of a monthly survey showing an improvement in employment for January. Further gains are predicted in the next few weeks.

"Impressive" response to a series of radio talks on stabilization methods is reported.

A system of governmental employment insurance is advocated by an insurance specialist speaking at the Chicago Forum. He holds that a seven-year cycle of unemployment is inevitable.

In Toronto, Canada, a scheme to provide work by soliciting odd jobs from home owners is planned by a group of civic organizations.

The General Electric Company plant in Berlin has gone on a schedule of shorter hours in an effort to relieve the situation there. Pittsburgh progresses with its plan of stabilization with the support of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—More than $650,000,000 will be spent for state highways by 38 states during the current year from funds already available, Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, announced today. An additional $225,000,000 will be made available for construction if the legislatures in these states approve plans of the state executive branches.

Colonel Woods pointed out that these figures by no means constitute the entire state highway program of the conutry. "They include," he said, "only that part of the complete highway construction and maintenance program which is actually paid for by the states, except in a small number of cases some federal-aid money has been included in the total. There is no report available of the additional amounts of money which will be spent for roads and streets by counties, cities and small political units of the nation.

"Wherever highway construction previously planned and authorized for a later period can be pushed forward into the present, such action by the states combined with similar action by municipalities and the Federal Government, will take up a good deal of the slack of unemployment."

Weekly reports of employment conditions reaching the committee today from all sections of the country show, according to Colonel Woods, "the bitter mixed with the sweet." He expressed himself as particularly impressed with the fact that there has been no dimunition in the activity of local emergency committees. They are just as vigorous and enthusiastic in the task of finding jobs as they were at their organization some four months ago, he pointed out.

William Phillips, field representative for New England, reported a considerable increase in welfare cases in Boston over December. The present he termed the worst period of the winter, but expressed the view that construction to be undertaken in April will relieve the situation. Of 11,622 aplicants for jobs registered with the municipal bureau in Boston, 5466 have been placed, Mr. Phillips stated.

A little abnormal unemployment in Colorado was reported by Harold P. Fabian, field representative. Unusually mild weather has alleviated conditions there, he said, reporting the situation "well in hand." The Mississippi Gulf Coast is troubled by transient unemployed, Thad Holt southern representative, wired Colonel Woods. He reported 1500 in Birmingham, Ala., at work provided by a $500,000 bond issue for improvement of the public parks.

North Carolina, he said, has 82 counties organized for relief. At Pinehurst a pine-tree-planting campaign is under way in which unemployed are being given work at $2 a day. From California, W. E. Hotchkiss reported a campaign by the State Chamber of Commerce to cut strings now tying up public construction.

The Department of Labor yesterday in its monthly survey of the employment situation, noted a slight improvement in January. Further improvement can be expected in the next few weeks, it added.

The department found a "noticeable increase in production and employment" in the iron and steel industry. "Many orders," it said, "were received for railroad equipment, automobile requirements, pipe and structural materials. There has been an encouraging increase in activity in the automobile industry since Jan. 1.

"Operations generally in radio manufacturing establishments remain curtailed; however, several plants re-

Californian School Report Turns Spotlight on Results

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature, two years ago, to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles, of which this is the first.

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 1

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—"The success or failure of any school system must be judged by its human product. Millions of dollars having been spent in securing highly trained teachers, fine buildings and expensive equipment, it is quite proper that parents, employers and universities should demand that the product, that is, the graduate, shall in one way or another justify his cost."

Thus will begin the report of the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems, shortly to be issued to all citizens of this State who are interested in the affairs of their public schools.

It will embody the aggregate opinion of more than 100 employers, parents, state, city and county officials, labor leaders, school-teachers and officials, agriculturalists and other groups who have testified at the numerous hearings of the commission, in addition to the voluminous testimony gathered by correspondence and the result of a postal-card vote in which 50,000 citizens were approached.

Intensely practical in nature, it will begin, as quoted above, with an appraisal of the school product.

"It is significant," it will continue, "that doubt as to the effectiveness of our modern schools is today being expressed in conversation, in magazine articles in the press and among educators themselves. In returns from the commission's postal inquiry as to what are this State's outstanding school problems, numbers of our citizens raise the same question. A few of their comments are quoted verbatim:

"'The young man entering business may be a good football player, but he cannot figure the very simple

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Chinatowns of the Occident Lift Veil of Mystery to Greet New Year

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Chinatowns along the Pacific coast flung aside their shielding cloaks of Oriental mystery today and permitted thousands of visitors to view that colorful bit of pageantry which marks a Chinese New Year festival.

Dusk heralded the official opening of the six-day celebration, the second one witnessed this year. Younger Chinese with modern ideas about calendars observed Jan. 1 as New Year's under orders of President Chiang Kai-shek. But none of the thunder of the orthodox Chinese celebration was stolen.

Dusty and narrow Chinatown streets were ablaze with color. All the brilliant trappings significant of the event flew from oddly roofed homes and business establishments.

True to the dictates of Confucius, "owe no man," slipper-shod and kimonoed celestials went from shop to shop paying debts that they might start the New Year with a clean slate.

Minus fireworks, banned by Occidental laws, Portland's Chinese colony relied on gay decorations and parties. Stores were closed.

In Seattle, where most of the Chinese colony adopted the regular world calendar under the new Chinese régime, the two-week celebration Jan. 1 apparently appeased the appetite for pageantry, except for a few "old-fashioned" celestials.

Chinatown in Los Angeles was decorated and very noisy.

Similar observances are under way in the Chinatowns of other sections of the United States.

opened. Activities in shipbuilding yards were regarded as satisfactory. Large surpluses of skilled and unskilled laborers were apparent in most states as January drew to a close."

The radio's value in spreading information in times of national economic crises has been demonstrated by the response to a series of radiocasts by industrial executives, describing methods used in stabilizing employment, just completed under the auspices of the President's committee.

"Hundreds of letters requesting information have been received," Colonel Woods said today. The returns are impressive, not alone because of their numbers, but because they show widespread interest among the people who are able to promote increased stabilization in the field of labor. These requests have been received from private individuals and from business concerns ranging from some of the country's largest corporations down to small, local plants of individual manufacturing and service organizations.

"In response to these requests, there have been sent out more than 5000 individual copies of the various speeches, either by the speakers themselves, by this committee, or by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company, through whose splendid cooperation the series was put on."

Insurance Plan Urged Against 'Seven-Year' Cycle of Depression

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—As long as no effective means have yet been found for prevention of unemployment cycles, the next best thing to do is to insure against them, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, of Cincinnati, O., insurance specialist, said at the Chicago Forum yesterday.

Advocating a system of governmental unemployment insurance, Dr. Rubinow pointed out that much of the present hardship as a result of unemployment would have been averted if each unemployed person were receiving one half of his regular wages. At the same time, he stressed, this money would have measurably increased the public purchasing power and helped keep business on a more even keel.

Dr. Rubinow said it is almost useless to hope that there will never be another unemployment wave, despite the well-meaning efforts of economists to find a remedy. He pointed out that at almost regular intervals of seven years, during his memory, the same problem had arisen, and that it was logical to be prepared for its recurrence in the future.

"Prevention is desirable, of course," he said, "but when we do not seem able to prevent, we must be wise enough to look for a remedy. Had we been wise enough to do this in 1921, the present condition would have been much less serious.

"Almost everyone insures against the fire hazard," he said. "It is just as logical, if not more so, to insure against the more serious hazard of unemployment."

Dr. Rubinow answered those who oppose unemployment insurance because it is a palliative rather than a corrective, by saying that it was at the same time a step toward solution of the problem. "If we can't go the whole way at once," he said, "we can at least go a step at a time."

While Dr. Rubinow found much to commend in the efforts of several large industrial corporations to protect their employees against unemployment, he said it was unlikely that a general plan could be worked out for industry as a whole without governmental coördination and enforcement.

'Man-a-Block' Campaign to Help Toronto Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Eight service clubs have united in a scheme to place 1500 men in Toronto in permanent jobs. The clubs are the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Progress, Gyro, Optimists, Young Men's Canadian, and Young Men's Board of Trade. For the first time in the history of the clubs all eight met together at lunch here for the purpose of placing their scheme on a working basis. The plan is to find work for 1500 unemployed Toronto men as odd-job men in private homes. The idea is known as the "man-a-block" campaign.

Toronto has been organized into 11 districts. A superintendent has been appointed to each district, and a captain to each block. The captain enlists from 15 to 30 householders into an arrangement whereby a worker visits their homes once a week and does odd jobs as directed.

Berlin General Electric Begins Shorter Schedule

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Feb. 16—Short working hours, which in some departments will lead to a five-day week, were introduced today at the General Electric Company here, one of Germany's leading factories, in order to prevent further dismissals of personnel and to avoid increase of unemployment.

This company is the first to make use of the new agreement recently concluded between Berlin metal industrialists and the labor union of clerks, for the purpose of checking the growth of unemployment, which states that in times of business depression employers may introduce short working hours in their offices. At the general Electric Company clerks will come one hour later to work and leave half an hour earlier.

In departments connected with workshops, Saturday will be a free day. Salaries have been reduced recently in proportion. Several other leading metal factories in Berlin have taken similar steps before this, yet these were based on private agreements.

Mellon Backs Pittsburgh Plan for Stabilization

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14 (AP)—Indorsed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, the Pittsburgh plan to stabilize employment today was rapidly attaining an important position for the relief of the unemployed.

Corporations and business houses have contributed to a fund to be used in employing men in public, semipublic and private improvements. Employers in Allegheny County, numbering several thousand, have been asked to give an amount equal to an average day's pay roll in effect during 1929, and several of the employers solicited already have responded. The object of the plan is to make funds available for work that would not otherwise be undertaken.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Audubonia Shown at Widener Library

More than 100 original drawings and approximately 100 letters of John J. Audubon have been received at Widener Library, Harvard University, as the gift of Joseph Y. Jeanes of Philadelphia. The collection is now on exhibition for the first time, in the Treasure Room of the library.

The university is the possessor of a very considerable collection of Audubonia, having received the only two journals of Audubon now in existence. These journals form a part of the exhibition now open to the public view.

Four of the volumes exhibited give a vivid picture of Audubon in his active years. They were edited by Howard Corning '90 and published by the Club of Odd Volumes. These volumes include the journals published in separate volumes and the letters from Mr. Jeanes's collection, those of Colonel Thayer, and another valuable collection of letters in the possession of Audubon's great-grandson, Victor Morris Tyler of New Haven, Conn., who has allowed them to be published with those now in possession of Harvard.

American Children to Aid World Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — The United States Flag Association will undertake a children's crusade for peace in Europe, it was announced here last night.

Some 60 boys and girls will be assembled in Washington on Flag Day, June 14, for a good will tour of England and France, to interest the children in world friendship based on "rational patriotism" and mutual understanding. The plans incide audiences with the King of England and the President of France. Next year pilgrimages will be undertaken to other countries.

The movement has the indorsement of President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis, and governmental and army and navy representatives. It will be carried on by the association's newly formed Women's National Council, which includes Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. William Howard Taft.

MANY SUPPORT ROCKEFELLER'S ROAD GIFT PLAN

Maine Legislature Requests Philanthropist to Rescind Withdrawal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Support for the Maine "Home Towners" who hope John D. Rockefeller Jr. will spend $4,000,000 for roads in the Acadia National Park despite protests from summer colonists today poured into the office of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. Wilbur, who is attempting to settle the dispute between the summer colonists of Bar Harbor and Maine citizens, has asked Mr. Rockefeller to delay action upon his request that he be permitted to withdraw the offer because of opposition from members of the fashionable resort colony.

Mr. Rockefeller, in explaining his request, said he did not longer desire to be the cause of contention between summer colonists and the all-time residents, which he termed embarrassing to him.

Summer residents opposing the offer declared construction of a 13-mile automobile highway as proposed by Mr. Rockefeller would mar the natural beauty of Mount Desert Island and destroy the sentimental attachment of memories of horse and buggy days.

The Maine Legislature, in a memorial to Mr. Rockefeller, of which a copy was delivered today to Dr. Wilbur and the director of the park service urged that the philanthropist rescind his withdrawal request and spend the money as he had planned.

The memorial paid tribute to the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller and his offer, which was accepted and a plan for carrying out his proposals prepared by the park service and accepted by him nearly a year ago.

D. H. Morris, New York, who said he had been a summer resident of Bar Harbor for 35 years, rallied to the aid of those favoring acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's offer. He said the park service should be guided by what was best for the future of all citizens rather than be swayed by a few.

USE OF MASONIC TEACHINGS URGED

Coördination of all Masonic endeavor, to the end that practical application of the teachings of the order may be expanded was urged by Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of the Masters and Wardens Association of the Fourth Masonic District, at the Hotel Bellevue on Saturday.

Dudley H. Ferrell, past Grand Master, spoke at some length on the educational work of the institution. He told how the Masons of England were about to meet for consideration of adoption of the Massachusetts plan of financing Grand Lodge and relief work by direct annual dues from individual members rather than by annual festivals. Charles D. Kidder, Past Master of Macedonian Lodge, was elected president.

Railroad Holdings Hearing Announced

Investigation of holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New England rail lines will begin one Feb. 19 when representatives of the railroads will appear before the Legislative Committee on Transportation, it was announced at the State House today.

Following a conference with Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Conde Brodbine, Senator from Revere, reported that he had filed a bill in the Legislature calling for an immediate study of the subject. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has signified his intention of attending the hearing.

The others who will be summoned to appear before the committee are Joseph J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Thomas N. Perkins, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Before the committee, today, Paul E. Tierney, attorney, reiterated the Governor's stand that the Pennsylvania road was primarily interested in the development of the Port of New York and had no particular interest in encouraging progress in New England. Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven line, signified the readiness of his road to turn over all information it had for the benefit of the committee.

More Back-Yard Games Wanted by Play Expert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—A plea for more back-yard seesaws, swings, and sand boxes was made today by the children's bureau.

Now is the time, bureau experts said, for fathers and mothers to arrange for the play apparatus that will keep the kids occupied outdoors five or six hours each summer day.

"Give ample opportunity to practice climbing, pushing, shoveling, hammering," was set down as a basic theory for back-yard playgrounds.

Explicit directions for manufacture of horizontal ladders, horizontal bars, flying rings, baby swings and sand boxes were promised on request, by the bureau.

High School Diplomas Going to the Orient

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Two beribboned diplomas from the Western High School here will go with the Daughters of Chinese Minister Wu to an Oriental home. Yim-Chong Wu, 19, and Lia-king Wu, 17, are going back to China for an extended visit with their grandmother while a young sister and a small brother here remain with their parents.

Both girls ranked high in their classes, although they had only been in this country a year and a half at the time of their mid-year graduation. Miss Yim-Chong Wu said she wanted to come back to this country and study agriculture.

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club, with address, the work of "Yale in China," by Dr. G. W. Van Gorder; home of the Misses Willis, 185 Corey Street, 7:45. Monthly meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Hunting Avenue division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6. Rehearsal, Glee Club, direction Jacobs Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Community dancing class, 8.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Fourth in series of lectures on "Current Events," by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson; supper, 6; Arlington Street Church.

Ball, auspices American Legion Post 27, Cambridge, benefit Unemployment Fund: Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 9 to 1.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Harvard University: Modern Language Conference: "William Vaughn Moody's 'Ode in Time of Hesitation,'" by Prof. Bliss Perry; Common Room, Conant Hall, 8. Billiard match, between Welker Cochran and William Hoppe; living room, Harvard Union, 8.

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc.: Meeting, with discussion on "Federal and Massachusetts Taxation"; Rooms M and N, Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: First in lecture series on "Some Social and Political Ideas of the Middle Ages," by Dr. Charles H. McIlwain, Eaton Professor, Science of Government, Harvard; "Freedom and Slavery"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Dinner meeting, Eliot Club, talk on "A Little Journey Through French Morocco, Spain and Italy," by John H. Wilson, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 6:45.

West End House Forum: William C. Crawford, speaker, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Dinner meeting, Boston Congregational Club, Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, speaker, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 5:30.

Dinner meeting, Cambridge Club, talk on "The Proposed Organization of the Metropolitan District," Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 6:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Repertory—"How He Lied to Her Husband" (film), 1 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art I. Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address, "Two Neighbors—Canada and the United States," by William Phillips, former U. S. Minister to Canada; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Chromatic Club: Musical program; Arthur Baecht, violinist; Richard Malaby, pianist; John Percival, baritone; and Richard Bittcliff, accompanist; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon dance and reception, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 4 to 6.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4. Lecture by Richard G. Appel, on program of Boston Symphony Orchestra concert to be given in Sanders Theater, Feb. 19; Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, 5.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Musical hour, Living Room, 4:30.

Bostonian Society: Meeting; address, "The English Homes of the New England Settler," by George A Moriarty; Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Address, "History in the Making," by Mrs. Grace M. Poole, Loring-Greenough House.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon; Gasper G. Bacon, guest of honor and speaker, on "Simplification for Efficiency"; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 12.

Women's Auxiliary, S. P. C. A.: Afternoon card party, Myles Standish Hotel, 2.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; address, "Hunger Fighters," by Dr. Charles M. McConnell; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. "February Birthdays," a display honoring Lincoln, Washington, Edison, Longfellow, Darwin and Galileo. Through Feb. 28. Permanent exhibits include American history, showing manners and customs in Colonial and later days.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Block prints in color by Gustave Baumann and Mexican art objects.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets — Contemporary American water colors. Through Feb. 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 21. Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehnes. Through Feb. 28.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Ernest Lee Major. Through Feb. 21.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—"Workouts" by Ernest Stock. Through Feb. 26.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Feb. 24.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings and chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 28.

"The Barn," 40 Joy Street—Fifth annual exhibit by Boston Society of Independent Artists. Through March 1.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and photographs by D. Paolo. Through Feb. 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Work by Peter Kilham. Through Feb. 21.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—General exhibit.

Craftsmen's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—General exhibition of craftsmen's work.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—100 modern Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 28.

Scherree Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with rain Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly westerly; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, followed by rain in south portions late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight; Tuesday occasional rain; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy and not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday occasional rain.

Maine: Cloudy tonight; slightly colder in extreme southeastern portions; Tuesday cloudy, followed by rain or snow in southwestern portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain or snow, beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh west, possibly shifting to north winds over the northern portion, and fresh to strong southwest and west over the southern portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Tuesday, probably followed by rain Tuesday afternoon over the southern portion.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional rains or snows over north portion about Monday night, and again about Thursday night; rising temperature beginning of week, somewhat colder Wednesday, rising temperature Thursday, colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb.16	Max. Feb.15		8 a.m. Feb.16	Max. Feb.15
Albany	34	38	Memphis	42	50
Atlantic City	34	40	Miami	64	70
Boston	37	33	Montreal	26	..
Buffalo	32	33	Nantucket	36	36
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	52	64
Charleston	40	48	New York	32	38
Chicago	30	46	Philadelphia	34	46
Denver	36	54	Pittsburgh	36	38
Des Moines	34	56	Portland, Me.	32	32
Eastport	34	34	Portland, Ore.	38	50
Galveston	54	58	San Francisco	50	58
Hatteras	44	44	St. Louis	32	42
Helena	36	40	St. Paul	30	40
Jacksonville	52	52	Seattle	42	48
Kansas City	36	52	Tampa	52	62
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	38	48

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:06 p. m., Tuesday 11:15 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Industry Gain Shown in Use of Electricity

AGAIN in industrial activity in the United States is reflected in reports on consumption of electrical energy during January. Three thousand eight hundred manufacturing plants are represented in the reports.

Recovery is shown as under way in January in the food industry, which had taken a decided decline in December. Rubber production increased more than 26 per cent, while January automobile operations gained about 2 per cent.

Change in Tariff Policy Advocated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16—So long as the United States continues its high tariff policy, a state of economic war will exist between this country and the rest of the world, said Francis P. Miller, chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, whose headquarters are in Geneva, in an address at Yale University last night.

Speaking on the subject "America Invades the World," Mr. Miller said that the decade since the World War has witnessed "a revolutionary change in America's economic and financial relations with the rest of the world. It has witnessed the development of a movement of trade expansion overseas which has assumed colossal proportions—a movement which, viewed from North America, appears to be a natural and inevitable extension of the market for our goods, but when viewed from the countries toward which the movement takes place, appears to be a menacing economic invasion.

"The extent to which American industry and finance had become a world force, rather than a national force," said Mr. Miller, "is vividly illustrated by the fact that during the last 15 years our investments in Europe have increased 36 times, and that during the first quarter of this century the volume of our exported manufactured goods increased seven times.

"As far as the United States is concerned, the development of foreign markets, which become essential to the maintenance of prosperity in this country, forces a reconsideration of our traditional policy of economic protection and isolation. We cannot sell if we will not buy."

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT PLANS EXTENSIVE TRIP

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—Provisional President Uriburu plans to leave here today for several weeks' visit to northwestern Argentina, on his first trip away from the capital since taking over the Government after the September revolution.

The President will fly to Salta, covering the 1000-mile hop in one day. At Salta he will unveil a monument to the national hero, General Guemes. The executive power during his absence will be assumed by Dr. Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Minister of Interior.

COTTON EXECUTIVE OPPOSES WORK BILL

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 14 (AP)—The movement to abolish night work for women and children in cotton mills, sponsored by the Cotton Textile Institute, was characterized yesterday by a leading North Carolina manufacturer as "entirely a movement on the part of the day-run mills to secure curtailment of the night-run mills."

The statement was made by an executive of the cone mills at Greensboro, who appeared before a joint legislative committee to oppose a pending bill which would prohibit night work for minors under 16, and establish a 55-hour week instead of the present 60-hour work week.

GRANITE WORKERS' AGREEMENT RENEWED

BARRE, Vt., Feb. 16 (AP)—A working agreement existing between the Union Granite Manufacturers and the Granite Cutters' International Association, which was to expire April 1, was today renewed for an additional three years.

The terms of the agreement are to remain the same with the exception of a provision on group insurance which was changed to read that both parties would be assessed equally for its maintenance rather than the employer paying 40 per cent and the employee 60 per cent. The minimum wage of $9 a day was retained.

FOUR CHILEANS WIN GUGGENHEIM AWARD

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 13 (AP)—Four Chilean scholars today were named for fellowships in universities of the United States, under the Guggenheim Foundation.

Dr. Eduardo Bunster Montero was named to Harvard; Manuel Elgueta Guerin, agriculturist, to Cornell; Joaquin Monje Mira, professor of geology, at Catholic University, to Washington University, St. Louis, and Genaro Moreno Garcia Conde, professor of mathematics at the University of Chile, to Harvard.

STATE COURSE LISTS EIGHT NEW LECTURES

With literature and literary background as the subject, a series of eight lectures by Robert E. Rogers, a professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will open this week in the State House, under the direction of the university extension division of the State Department of Education.

There will be two classes, the evening division opening Wednesday, at 7:30 and the morning division, Friday at 9:30.

SALES TAX CALLED BLOW TO BUSINESS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (AP)—Asserting that the sales tax was attractive to legislatures seeking new sources of income, Earl C. Sams, president of J. C. Penney Company, warned in an address today that its imposition "would retard even normal business growth to a point where

Hoover Pays Tribute to Washington as Patriot, Statesman and Engineer

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—President Hoover is author of a tribute to George Washington in the foreword to the memorial edition of the first President's "Writings" which was authorized by Congress to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of Washington in 1932.

The first one of the approximate 25 volumes which will comprise the edition is completed and will be ready for distribution within a few weeks. The work is being edited by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, long a leading authority on George Washington and his time. Its publication is one of the major projects of the George Washington bicentennial commission.

"Literary power and statesmanship were combined in George Washington, the greatest political leader of his time and also the greatest intellectual and moral force of the Revolutionary Period," Mr. Hoover writes. A hundred years after 1932, he forecasts, Washington will still be appealing "to the sense, the interest, the public spirit, and the patriotism of that later age, by the great thoughts of his mind, by his great hopes for his country and by the simple, straightforward, elevated, manly and patriotic spirit of which the writings will be the imperishable record."

Mr. Hoover pays tribute to Washington's achievements as an engineer. "His countrymen," he declares, "have not realized how modern he was in his engineering operations—as reclaimer of the Dismal Swamp, as adviser and engineer of the Potomac and James River Canal; as the first advocate of a combined highway and waterway from the Atlantic coast to the Ohio River; as a bank director; as an investor; as one of the earliest Americans to recognize the possibilities of power transportation by water; and the first to suggest that air navigation might be very useful to the people of United States."

The memorial edition will include all of Washington's writings except his diary, which has recently been published. The general orders, significant in the history of the Revolution, will be made available in print for the first time.

Jahncke Sees New Type of Navy Due

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said Saturday he believed the Navy's greatest development is coming in the fields of aviation and the submarine.

"One of our newest submarines costs around $5,000,000 completely equipped," he said. "One of our greatest naval airplanes will cost around $30,000 to $50,000 completely equipped.

"When they both go out after a modern $40,000,000 battleship, I think from what I have learned and seen, I would prefer to be in the submarine on the airplane rather than on the battleship."

MRS. COOLIDGE AS SPONPSOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge will act as sponsor at the launching of the Dollar liner President Coolidge next Saturday at Newport News, Va.

A&P
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

BREAD PRICES cut again!

20 ounce highest quality
WHOLE WHEAT LOAF
was 9c
NOW
7c
you save 2c

THE Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, in a nation-wide reduction, acts on a suggestion of the United States Senate Committee on Food Prices to meet the Countrys need for cheaper food!

A&P FOOD STORES
The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

TRUE DISARMING IS SAID TO REST ON WORLD UNION

Former League Expert Sees Need of International Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—World organization as the only means of tackling the disarmament question was urged by Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish author and statesman, and former chief of the disarmament section of the League of Nations. He addressed the annual all-day conference on international affairs held here on Saturday by the forum of the League of Women Voters and nine cooperating organizations.

Merely by taking away a nation's guns, shops, cruisers and airplanes does not really disarm that nation, declared Señor de Madariaga, even though it be weaponless, unless there is a willingness to coöperate with other nations of the world under some form of international control.

"A nation does not stop at its frontier borders," said the world authority on disarmament, "any more than a man stops with his own skin. A nation's interests today are so interwoven with those of other nations that each one reaches far beyond its geographic boundaries. Isn't England wherever there is a book of Shakespeare, or English money, or English ideas? So do the influences of these nations reach beyond their border lines.

"One of the most important steps of the disarmament conference to be called by the League of Nations in 1932 is to establish some international system to take care permanently of the disarmament problem. Armaments are essentially international phenomena and yet they are still nationally controlled. Therefore, it is important to aim at a permanent institution whereby armaments are put under international control.

"Even if there should be no actual limitation of armaments, a conference where some 50 nations argue about the question is worth what it produces in world consciousness."

Turning to the question of the influence of Bolshevism in the world and its effect on world organization, Señor Madariaga said the masses of the world and the youth of the world seem impressed by the sense of system in the political life of Russia and the great lack of it in the rest of the world. After pointing out the incompatibility of Bolshevism with Western world civilization, he warned that unless the West lives up to its traditions of natural science, order, and common sense, allowing not too much wealth at one end nor too much suffering at the other, the arguments of Bolshevism would be too powerful for the western world.

Declaring the press to be the biggest factor in international life he urged that the nations find some proficient way of purifying the channels of information of the world without endangering that precious thing known as the freedom of the press.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL SURVEY POINTS TO RESULTS OF SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

problems that every business man has to calculate daily.'

"'Better training should be given in practical subjects.'

"'School training should be connected with the student's life work.'

"'The high school should be divided into two departments, one for college preparation, and the other a complete "terminal" school preparing directly for business or other life work.'

"'We have too much vocational guidance that does not guide, but merely asks a student what he wants to be, then puts him into the courses that the teachers think lead to that.'

"'There is too much emphasis on teaching the 25 per cent of students who go to college, and not enough equipment to meet the needs of students wanting practical subjects.'

Practical Training Urged

"'Little or no attention is paid to character education. Where there is an attempt, it is woefully superficial, and the results are not tested as are other studies.'

"'At present the high school "commercial" courses must be supplemented by a business college course of six to nine months before the student is ready to take a job.'

"'There is need for more teaching of practical subjects in connection with the student's life work; for vocational work in high school for those who are unable to continue on to college. Secretarial schools could then be abolished.'

"'There should be greater training in independence of action in the upper grades of high school, as the average high-school graduate usually has to be taught to think and work independently.' (This comment was from a university professor.)

"'The average school graduate has too limited use of English language, no vocabulary and no ability to express himself.'

"A former university dean observed:

"'The state university is spending more than $100,000 a year to teach freshmen the simple elementary things which they must know to carry on their work, and which public schools have failed to supply. Lack of training in fundamental subjects in the public schools hampers the high-school graduate in earning a living or in continued academic work.'"

Having received many comments tending to indicate a decided opportunity for bettering the product of the public schools in meeting the needs of business and industry, the commission turned its attention to a series of individual conferences with those who are daily called upon to appraise young people critically, such as employment managers of business firms.

In interviewing a wide range of employers, it was to be expected that the commission would receive a variety of answers; but these were sufficiently consistent to indicate needed changes in school curriculums.

In answer to the question, "How well does the high-school graduate meet your requirements?" typical answers were: He lacks proficiency in fundamentals; he lacks in accuracy, in precision, in the use of the "tools" of learning, i. e., spelling, simple arithmetic, punctuation, sentence and paragraph structure and penmanship. On the other hand, there were those who answered: He has more general information than in my day; he is more physically fit than formerly.

Employers' Opinions Sought

This same group of employers was asked another question, "What would you say as to recent high-school graduates' attitude and behavior?"

As before, two groups of answers were received, and while the preponderance of evidence was against the school product, the modern graduate was not without his friends. Some employers said: He is not dependable enough—does not stay with his job; wants a responsible position at once, not willing to start at the bottom; lacks habits of promptness; does not recognize importance of little things; careless—makes mistakes even in filling out his application blank; makes careless mistakes in sales slips; sometimes slovenly in appearance; the school-teachers were often lenient, so the graduate expects special favors in the business world, and fails to carry out his responsibilities.

Others declared: The high-school graduate of today is much more intelligent and alert than in my day; he has initiative; out of 300 graduates I have employed, I do not believe that there have been as many as two discharged.

In addition to those interviewed, letters from some 200 employment managers, involving more than 11,000 high-school graduates, confirmed the commission's deduction that, from the standpoint of general and fundamental knowledge, the employed graduate and, still more, the rejected applicant, is too often unsatisfactory. He shows, however, initiative and adaptability, and his honesty, dependability, and loyalty are to be commended.

The appraisal of the high-school graduate by university officials, and the conclusions and recommendations of the commission arising out of its study of the school product, will be discussed in the next article of this series.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16—California crude oil production made another advance last week under pressure of new completions which added 3650 barrels of flush production carrying output to 529,850 barrels daily, compared with 526,200 the preceding week, the California Oil World estimates.

Eskimos Follow Sun South

Hanna Holbek

FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS

The Two Women in the Picture and the Lad in the Center Are All From Northern Greenland Studying in the Danish Capital.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The travel of Eskimo women and girls to their distant capital is increasing every year, and these daughters of the far North are made welcome by the Danes. Eskimo women are always eager to learn and to perfect themselves in various womanly professions and accomplishments which may be useful to themselves and their countrywomen when they return to Greenland. Many Eskimos nowadays prefer Danish names and this is the case with the two women in our picture, but the lad between them, Merqusak, boasts a true Greenland name. He is the son of the famous Danish explorer and author, Peter Freuchen, Dr. Knud Rasmussen's trusted friend and companion.

General Belief at Ann Arbor Is That Many Suffer for Few

Majority of University of Michigan Men Living in 'Frat' Houses Harboring Liquor Admitted to Be Law-Abiding and Only Technically Guilty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 16—Students and faculty alike appear deeply concerned over the harm that has come to the University of Michigan's reputation due to violation of the prohibition laws by five fraternity houses now "padlocked" until Sept. 1 by order of a university committee.

No voice is raised publicly here to defend the fraternities in whose rooms local police found liquor, but opinion seems agreed that this is a case in which the law-observing majority suffer through the misdeeds of the minority, and from the resulting nation-wide sensational publicity.

The 79 students who are required to appear in court Friday and whose names have been published in the papers are not charged with personal violations. All who were at home in the early morning when the raids were made were summoned, but some of the most prominent of them have reputations for sobriety among fellow students. They are legally involved, however, because of membership in a house which permitted bootleggers to call.

"Compare this small number with the approximately 8000 students enrolled in this university," said Henry Merry, managing editor of the student newspaper, the Michigan Daily. "The mass of our student body is known as hard-working and serious On the whole, the campus is dry and I think it is increasingly so. The university has been made a martyr because of the unreasonable amount of publicity given to the fraternities which violated their own rules."

Swift and severe punishment meted to the erring fraternities by the university's faculty student committee on student affairs, which gave the closing order, is approved by some, criticized by others.

Joseph A. Bursley, dean of students, said he had received no word of criticism from either parents or alumni. On the contrary, two prominent graduates who had been concerned with the problem called him on the telephone to say they supported the disciplinary measure.

Dean Bursley said that representatives of the raided fraternities have accepted in a reasonable attitude the order that they shall move out within the next few days. The case has been put to them on a rational basis. In joining a fraternity they enabled themselves to enjoy certain advantages. But with the advantages they accepted responsibilities, therefore the fraternity members who do not drink must take the punishment with their brothers. This they seem unanimously ready to do.

To some students, probably to most students, such justice seems too severe. The student council, an elective body representing men students, on Feb. 13 passed a resolution asking the committee on student affairs to reconsider its drastic action. The financial loss involved may be ruinous to the local chapters of the fraternities, students point out.

University authorities seem convinced that the punishment was justified. Dean Bursley said the fraternities knew they were playing with fire. A house was "padlocked" by college authorities in 1928 for a similar reason. The action, he said, was entirely in line with previously announced policy.

Alexander G. Ruthven, president, issued a statement saying he is leaving the problem entirely to the committee on student affairs in accord with his policy to place full responsibility on appointed committees. He commended the action of the city and county police. Neither police nor university officials plan to prosecute individual students, but two bootleggers are being held.

Colleges Offer 434 Courses on Latin America

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Four hundred and thirty-four courses dealing with Latin America are now being offered in 209 colleges and universities in the United States, according to the latest figures just compiled by the Division of Intellectual Coöperation of the Pan-American Union here.

These courses which afford a remarkable proof of increasing interest in countries south of the United States deal with such subjects as life, customs, history, literature, political life, geography, trade conditions, climatology, geology and archæology.

According to the Pan-American Union, there was before 1895 no institution of higher learning in the United States where Latin-American life and institutions were considered sufficiently important to devote a course to their discussion. In that year the University of California pioneered in the field with a course entitled "Latin-American History and Institutions."

In 1904 Columbia University and the University of Texas saw the need of a scholarly interpretation of Latin America. Harvard and Illinois followed in 1909 and 1915. By 1915 only five universities were making an effort to acquaint students with the 20 nations that share the American continent with the United States and Canada.

The situation changed completely as the Latin American countries were brought into the limelight as a result of the World War. In 1926 there were 175 colleges and universities offering courses varying in scope from simple bird's-eye views over the whole field of Latin America to seminars in problems of special interest to advanced students. An inquiry conducted that year by a committee of the American Historical Association revealed not only the progress that had been made since the war broke out but, also, the many obvious handicaps that the teacher of Latin-American history encounters in the large majority of cases, especially in lack of good library facilities.

In the brief period of four years since the inquiry was made, 34 colleges and universities have been added to the list. In addition to this increase, the Pan-American Union has discovered some significant trends in the teaching of Latin-American affairs. Contrary to the belief very generally held that such courses have a utilitarian point of view, the Union study shows that the great majority of them are concerned, not with trade relations, but with history and literature.

ARGENTINA TO PAY $1,403,000

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Finance Saturday cabled the Argentine embassies in London, Washington and Madrid to pay $1,403,000 (1,760,000 pesetas) on service charges, due on loans March 1.

LACK OF LICENSE LAWS DECLARED HIGHWAY MENACE

Half Million of New Drivers Entering Roads Said to Be Unprepared

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Half a million new drivers admitted annually to the nation's highways are a potential menace to traffic and safety, Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, declared in a statement here.

Only 12 states and the District of Columbia have license laws with a mandatory examination, he pointed out. He asserted that of the 500,000 new drivers, who would be refused permission to drive under a strong drivers' license law until they had familiarized themselves with the mechanics of the car and driving regulations, 60,000 would be permanently barred.

Commenting on the 12 states which now have a mandatory examination, Mr. Henry said:

"The records show that about 25 per cent of the applicants fail to secure a license on the first examination. The examiner either finds that they are ignorant of the rules of the road or the practical driving test shows that they have no knowledge of how to handle an automobile. Ultimately, only 3 per cent of all candidates fail to get a license.

"Our survey shows that in the 36 states which do not make an examination mandatory, there are approximately 2,000,000 new drivers coming on the highways each year. In those states the 25 per cent, or 500,000, who would fail to secure a license upon their first application, are allowed to endanger life and property until they qualify as good drivers through experience.

"More significant, however, is the fact that 3 per cent or 60,000, who would be ruled off the road permanently in a state with adequate license laws, are allowed to imperil the lives of other users of the highways.

"If the states where this situation obtains are really interested in the promotion of safety, there is no better way in which they can demonstrate their interest and sincerity than through the enactment of a real drivers' license law during the current sessions of the legislatures. By so doing they will take an important step toward placing responsibility at the wheel."

Wyoming Legalizes Spiritual Healing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—This State has legalized the treatment of human ailments by spiritual means as an exercise of religious freedom.

The State's Medical Practice Act, which has become a law, contains a provision which exempts Christian Science practitioners from the regulations governing the practice of medicine.

Although the act passed the House with only a single dissenting vote and was unanimously supported in the Senate, the Governor declined to veto or sign it. Accordingly, the measure, not having been returned by the Chief Executive within the allotted three-day limit, automatically became a law.

The exemptive clause states that the "provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to persons treating human ailments by prayer or by spiritual means as an exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom: Provided that the laws, regulations and rules relating to communicable diseases and sanitary matters are not violated."

British Princes See Noted Peru Volcano

AREQUIPA, Peru, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Prince of Wales saw one of the most imposing volcanoes of the Peruvian Andes yesterday as he flew from Lima to this city of southern Peru.

The Prince and his party, including his brother, Prince George, left Lima at 12:16 p. m., yesterday and at 4:48 their trimotored American airplane landed at Poronogoche Field, at the foot of Mt. Misti. Before landing the plane circled over the famous fuming mountain that the royal visitors might have a good view of it.

At the landing field the Prince was met by the prefect of the Department of Arequipa, the Mayor of the city of the same name, the British Consul and about 25,000 other persons.

After a speech of welcome by the Mayor, the Prince replied in Spanish and greatly delighted the crowd.

The British Princes were given the freedom of the city by the Mayor.

SANTO DOMINGO SEEKS APPROVAL OF $5,000,000 LOAN

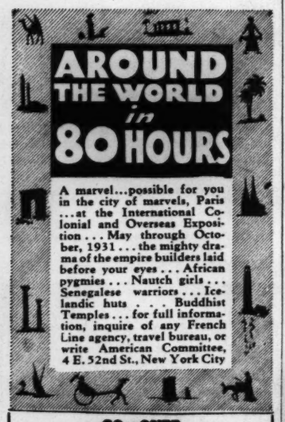
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Approval of a $5,000,000 loan, from the J. G. White Company, for the Dominican Republic is requested of the State Department in a note received by it today from a financial commission of the Central American country.

Under the terms of the proposed loan American financial supervision over Santo Domingo would be extended until 1974. Some State Department authorities also stated that it would make the United States liable for armed intervention for that period. The loan is part of the Dominican Government's plan to reconstruct its Capitol, following the destruction by the hurricane last September.

Under the Treaty of 1924 between the Dominican Republic and the United States, the State Department is obligated to control the future finances of the Republic both by a customs collector, who allocates certain revenues for loan repayments, and also through the right to exercise a veto on future Dominican borrowings.

This treaty is interpreted as putting upon the United States the obligation to guarantee repayments of loans provided it once approves a loan.



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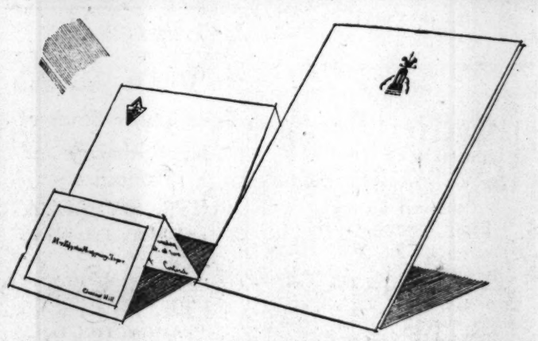

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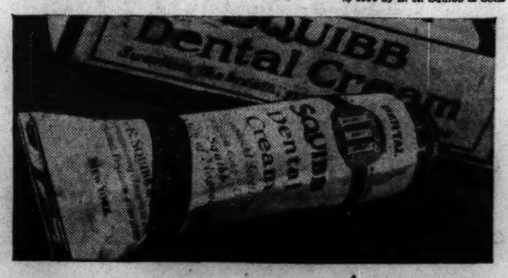

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ANCIENT ATHENS TO BE EXPLORED BY PRINCETONIAN

Professor of Archæology to Search for Remains of Senate House

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16 (AP)—Copies of laws and treaties, decrees of magistrates and reproductions of the laws of Solomon are among the objects Prof. T. Leslie Shear of the department of art and archæology of Princeton University expects to unearth in Greece during the summer.

He sails Feb. 20 to work under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in excavating the market place of the ancient city.

According to writers of the second century A. D., official lists of magistrates, copies of laws and decrees were deposited in the Senate House in the Athens area where Professor Shear and his aides will work.

Grecian writers said in one building the walls were decorated with paintings depicting the capture of Troy, the battle of Marathon and the fight between Thesus and the Amazons. The American hopes to uncover the building.

The area of 25 acres in which Professor Shear will work was set aside for historical purposes by the Greek Government in 1883, when the country was freed from Turkish rule.

On the site are hundreds of houses, many of them small. Greek and American excavators have divided the area and will work independently.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its fifty-sixth concert yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club. The program was made up of Arthur Bliss's Oboe Quintet, Rossini's Quartet for flute, clarinet, bassoon and horn, Walter Piston's Sonata for flute and pianoforte and Verdi's String Quartet in E minor. The artists, all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, were Messrs. Elcus and Lauga, violins; Lefranc, viola; A. Zighera, cello; Laurent, flute; Gillet, oboe; Polatschek, clarinet; Laus, bassoon; Boettcher, French horn, and Sanromá, piano.

The afternoon provided interesting opportunity for an examination of the uses of melody and the usages of chamber music. Rossini and Verdi won some reputation once upon a time as producers of tunes, but they devoted scant attention to small instrumental ensembles. Messrs. Bliss and Piston are not noted for their melodic creativeness, but they are very well informed as to the requirements of chamber compositions.

Rossini's Quartet was the most amusing of the afternoon's offerings, though not perhaps for reasons that would have pleased the composer. He evidently took it that a technique so successful in the theater would be equally appropriate to the intimacies of the small hall. So he started with preluding chords admirably suited to raising the curtain on a lyric drama, and continued with set pieces, complete with the embellishments beloved of prime donne and comically ill-adapted to the several instruments for which they were written. Altogether a consummate piece of ineptitude.

Verdi, of course, was less naive, being, at the period when this quartet was written, a composer to whom in the opera house the orchestra was almost as important as it was to Wagner. Therefore, while lavish with his melodies, he was more aware than Rossini of instrumental values. His quartet is highly dramatic, but it commands respect as a musical composition which can exist apart from the lyric stage.

Mr. Bliss probably never will be made famous by barrel-organs, but he knows his way about among instruments. In this quintet he was not playing the bad boy; his score calls for no typewriters, but only for an oboe and a string quartet. Writing for these, he displays a thorough understanding of the necessary treatment of strings if they are to be mated with a reed instrument. His slow movement is rather soporific, but the other two, if not remarkable for melodic originality, are lively and pleasing.

Mr. Piston's problem of timbres was met likewise with confidence and success. His Adagio, too, seemed a little arid from lack of idea-interest, but if his material had not the appeal of striking individuality, the writing throughout the work was ingratiating.

The large audience rewarded the performances, which were excellent, with warm applause. L. A. S.

Povla Frijsh

Yesterday afternoon, in the Repertory Theater, Povla Frijsh gave a song recital for the benefit of the emergency employment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mme. Frijsh divided her program into four groups, placing in group one "Gioite al canto mio" by Peri, "Mädchen mit dem rothen Mündchen," "Marie" and "Es hat die Rose sich belagt" by Franz, and "Rastlose Liebe" by Schubert. Chausson's "Le temps des lilas" (sung by request) opened the second group, followed by "Villanelle des petits canards" by Chabrier, "L'ombre des arbes" by Debussy, Laparra's "Lettre à une Espagnole" and the "Habanera" of Grovlez. Included in group three was "Nuit de printemps" by Gretchaninoff, Arensky's "Erinnerung," "Fäden" by Erich Wolff and Moussorgsky's "La Mort, Chef d'armée." A change was made in group four by the singer, who, through circumstances unforeseen found it necessary to offer as a first number Agatha Backer-Gröndahl's charming "Waltz" instead of Grieg's "Et Syn." "The Birds" by Fagge, "A Melody" by Quilter and an "Old English Folk-song" arranged by Peter Warlock completed this group. Celius Dougherty played distinguished accompaniments.

A large and very enthusiastic audience applauded Mme. Frijsh as she interpreted in her own, and as yet unimitated manner, songs exhibiting her usual catholicity of taste. The art of Mme. Frijsh is too well known to require exposition at this time; her technical equipment is too highly finished to admit discussion, even though the instrument at her command be in itself of lesser value. It was pleasant to hear the songs of Robert Franz sung as they were sung yesterday, especially "Marie." Too infrequently is this composer represented upon recital programs. Nor does one easily forget the amusing "Villanelle des petits canards" by Chabrier, in which Mme. Frijsh found, apparently, considerable to amuse not only her audience but herself as well. "Lettre à une Espagnole" by Laparra was beautifully molded; so also was "Nuit de printemps" by Gretchaninoff, but for sheer loveliness one remembers most clearly two songs, Arensky's "Erinnerung" and "Fäden" by Wolff. Seldom has Mme. Frijsh excelled yesterday's performance of them. Nor in sterner measure has she often excelled her performance of "La Mort, Chef d'armée" by Moussorgsky, dramatically written and dramatically sung.

Ernest Schelling

Ernest Schelling presented a Valentine treat to young Bostonians in Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, in the costumed characterizations of folk song by the assisting artist, Miss Dorothy Gordon. The children were delighted with the unexpected refreshment for the eye as well as for the ear, watched with amazement the deft change from Bavarian maiden to Alsatian by the mere rearrangement of a huge black bow from dress to headdress, and found more surprising still the transformation to Spanish girlhood by the removal of blonde wig and overskirt, revealing the dark tresses and flowered petticoat of Spain. Miss Gordon explained the text of each of the songs clearly before singing and dancing them. They were "Hexlein willst du tanzen" (Bavarian; "Hopsa Lizella" (Alsatian); and "El Vito" (Spanish). Miss Gordon gave her eager admirers an encore, and then led them in singing "Tain't Gwine Rain No Mo'," in the original folk version of Texas, not the popular air of hereabouts a few years ago.

Continuing the subject of dance as a source of form in music, Mr. Schelling spoke of some of the French composers, instruments in use, formal and folk dances of seventeenth and eighteenth-century France. With the aid of the faithful band of Boston Symphony men, ever an adorning component of these concerts, he played "Le Tambourin de Triomphe" of Destouches, a Rigaudon, Musette and Gavotte from "Acante et Cephise," by Rameau, and a Tambourin et Gigue of Grétry, again using a small piano, with detached hammers, for harpsichord.

He devoted some time to Bach and the development of the suite; and captivated the audience by a novel example of fuguc thrown upon the screen. The notes were little figures in flight, the slurs above them were umbrellas, and one of the little fellows lost his rubber, Mr. Schelling said, as he interpreted this unusual musical writing on the piano. This sent the children into transports of laughter, of the delicious, not the boisterous, kind. It was all especially funny in view of the rainy morning they had ventured forth in. And the song for the children's singing might also have been planned as antidote for the weather.

Mr. Schelling, with his delicate humor and uncommonly attractive

Musical Guide

ERNEST SCHELLING

pictures, builds up a responsive audience, even though it expresses its junior approval more frequently for the spirited, rhythmic numbers. The quieter beauties, however, are seeping in, and even the wrigglers and the rustlers of programs, if their elders will but set the example, will make first-class concertgoers one day. M. L.

Maier and Pattison

Last night, in the Repertory Theater, Guy Maier and Lee Pattison gave a recital of music for two pianos. The program: Andantino with Five Variations by Mozart; Piece in B minor by Ropartz; Scherzo, Op. 87, by Saint-Saëns; the Bach-Rheinberger arrangement of an Air and Variations written for Count Kayserling by John Sebastian Bach and originally performed on a two-keyboard clavichord; "Puppazetti," by Casella; "Moy Mell," by Arnold Bax; "The Arkansaw Traveler," arranged by Mr. Pattison; two Chopin Etudes played simultaneously, arranged by Mr. Maier, and, to close, "The Forest Elves," by MacDowell, arranged by Félix Fox from the First Orchestral Suite.

A capacity house greeted these musical twins of the pianoforte in a recital announced as a farewell performance, for this partnership, rumor has it, is to be dissolved at the end of the present season, despite the fact that pressure is being brought to bear to the end that an all-request program may actually be the last in which a regretful public may hear them. The final verdict is awaited with no small interest.

Of the program last night, what may one say that will not be a repetition of previous encomiums which have appeared in the reviewer's column for some years past? There was nothing new on the program, yet one felt that with increasing powers these two last night plumbed new depths heretofore untouched. Of the first group, the Saint-Saëns "Scherzo," with its tonal surprise—at least to those unfamiliar with the piece—brought applause which must have pleased, and perhaps astonished, the performers, and at the conclusion of the Bach Air and Variations (there were some 12 or 13), Rachmaninoff's "Tears" was given as an encore.

Nor would it be satisfied until the Polka, third number in the sophisticated group of three little pieces written for equally sophisticated "Puppazetti" by Casella, had been repeated, and although the players had long ago turned thumbs down on the now famous Arensky "Waltz" they nevertheless brought it forward for, presumably, a last performance at the conclusion of the number in which Mr. Maier had combined the two Chopin etudes in G flat. And there were other encores—in all an occasion upon which performers and audience appeared to find themselves wholly en rapport. G. M. S.

STOWAWAY IS TWICE DEPORTED TO CANADA

A desire to reach South America from Vancouver, B. C., resulted in about 6000 miles of free travel as a stowaway for Joseph Chandler, a Canadian civil engineer in search of employment, and two visits to Boston, where on Saturday he was ordered deported to Canada for the second time. Mr. Chandler arrived at Boston about three weeks ago as a stowaway on the steamer Guildford from Vancouver. He was ordered deported and was sent to Canada on the Yarmouth steamer.

Still seeking to get to South America, he stowed away on the Canadian National Steamship liner, Lady Somers, at Halifax, which was bound to the West Indies, not knowing that the vessel was to touch at Boston. On arrival of the vessel Saturday at Boston, Mr. Chandler was given a hearing before immigration officials and again ordered deported.

Colleges Advised to Change Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 16—New England liberal arts colleges and others must modernize their attitude toward the training of teachers if they are to take the place in the new education that they held in the old, Prof. W. Carson Ryan Jr., professor of education at Swarthmore College, stressed this point in a talk on "The Renaissance in Education" at the morning session of the seventeenth annual graduate council of the Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association, Saturday.

Mrs. Guy D. Miller of the Longmeadow School Committee, pointed out that there are changes for the better in the attitude of school committees toward the public, the teacher and the child. The teachers are given more freedom in carrying out their own ideas and in planning the work. In dealing with children, Mrs. Miller said, the teacher is noticing the bright pupil less and the slow pupil more.

Miss Clara B. Springstead, assistant superintendent of the Amsterdam Public Schools, Amsterdam, N. Y., stressed the importance of coöperation on the part of parents, school boards and communities, in providing an environment for study which will stimulate the desire for learning.

Water Is Used to Start Blaze

Starting a fire by applying water to a substance and turning a liquid to flame by pouring it from a tube into open air, were two of the experiments conducted yesterday afternoon at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. Ernest H. Huntress during the Society of Arts lecture on "Some Contributions of Organic Chemistry to Daily Life."

Dr. Huntress touched on combustion, cold light and dyes used in preparing common food and ice-cream products. He declared that 300,000 carbon compounds are known. Chemists are able to prepare new substances which will have almost any desired characteristics, according to Dr. Huntress. If a new substance is needed, the chemist is quite likely to be able to produce it, he declared.

Dr. Huntress spoke on uncommon and unique uses of dyestuffs. The United States Department of Agriculture, he said, has certified 15 dyes which may be used in the manufacture of candies, ice cream, soft drinks and other articles of food

HIGHWAY PLANS MADE FOR HILLTOP TRAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16—Westfield River Parkway Association will request the State Department of Public Works to declare a state highway from North Street, Blandford, through the Cobble Mountain reservoir section to Bartholomew Corners and the Bonny Rigg four corners.

Through the association, the towns of Granville, Chester, Woronoco, Russell, Becket, Blandford, Huntington and Otis will support the project. Modernization and hardening of the highway will be urged. The road is more than 100 feet above sea level throughout its course and is known as the Hilltop trail.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

Aquarelle abounds in Boston's recent art openings. Some painters come back to show their annual yield, and new names appear upon the boards. The exhibition of contemporary American water color painting at the Boston Art Club on Newbury Street at Dartmouth is of interest.

Generally, central space is given to the more successful exhibitors. This year the name of Anthony Thième has come into prominence. A large fishing vessel, painted with the accuracy and force of the Sargent school, makes a strong showing among the other pictures, although it is not so original in treatment as works signed by names unfamiliar. We are beginning to think that those who take another path, who attempt to present some new visual perception, are going to arouse public interest in forthcoming years. There has been such an abundance of the crisp, virtuosic sketches that we will put up with amateurishness for the sake of a change.

Pictures by painters like T. E. Costigan, Charles Curtis Allen, Ruth Colman, Theophile Schneider and R. A. Yon help to vary the fare. Moods expressed in softened tonalities, in bright, insistent hues, in the archaic idiom, in overattention to small detail, spread the power of depiction over a vast field of representation. That so many people have this adequate outlet of expression should be a gratifying fact. There are few with a large talent. We do not expect it in a miscellaneous collection, but there are many who possess the emotion and who have enough technical equipment to justify giving it form.

As one looks about, one discards the rigorous critical canons and applies a more human estimate. Pictures like the "Interior," by Bertha Menzler, for instance, are made with feeling and understanding. They lack all the "theater" which makes the successful water colorist, but give us a good deal of simple pleasure. Sometimes the more docile, more refined method is lost amidst the bombast and boisterousness of the outspoken.

Eliot O'Hara

The artist who with Anthony Thième seems to hold the standard for this season is Eliot O'Hara. His pictures of Labrador and Spain, among other reaches, are exhibited at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

In Spain O'Hara has been impressed by the gigantic medieval bridges (his "Bridge at Ronda" received the Irving Brokaw award) and the little byways which are framed by the Moorish horseshoe arches. He has an eye for the picturesque scene, is concerned more with an interesting layout than he is with form of atmosphere.

Scenic beauty depicted with bravura is the ambition of local water colorists, and Mr. O'Hara is no exception. The rendering is bright, sometimes dashing, impersonal, never moving. In a short time Mr. O'Hara, who was an amateur only a few years ago, has joined ranks with regular exhibitors and found an eager public.

Goodspeed's

Goodspeed's print shop on Ashburton Place is exhibiting a collection of modern Japanese color prints.

The works from the Ukioyé School, which made "pictures of this fleeting world," were popular in content and in distribution. The wood-block prints by Hiroshige and Hokusai, considered a by-path in Japanese art progress, are held today to be pictures of great charm and are a common pursuit for collectors.

The prints shown at Goodspeed's are modern products of the same school. They portray temples and highways, bridges, mountains, birds and flowers. The depiction is stylized, the design stressed; colors are laid on in large areas. The feeling of the eighteenth century Ukioyé is retained, although the genius for variety, the ability to extract most of the design possibilities from a scene has been diminished. Yet we have come to feel that it is better for the young artist to be rooted in tradition before he sets out upon an individual pathway. Too much stress is laid upon uniqueness today, at the expense of a close study of rules and limitations; at the expense, too, of the exercise of good taste. On the other hand, we do not recommend a slavery to a tradition which has known its better days. Each artist must adjust himself somewhere between the guidance of good teachers and his own gift.

Patrick Gavin

Pictures made abroad by Patrick Gavin, holder of the Paige traveling fellowship, are shown at the Boston Museum School on the Fenway.

The industrious copies of old masters which are invariably a part of the baggage of traveling fellows are generally an index to the good training of the student. The Boston Museum instills a love of old masters and a respect for their penetrating qualities. These are no hack copies, tossed off. They are searchingly painted, with an interest in color values down to the smallest shadow, with a feeling for the large patterns, for the textures and light.

It is when the students turn to work of their own device that they totter somewhat. Usually they continue in the vein of the classroom. Mr. Gavin's offering is uneven. Some of the landscapes—of Florence, Madrid, Paris, Venice—are painted with feeling, but with an indecisiveness as to what to stress, what to include. On the other hand, there are some pictures which hold considerable promise, such as "March, Near Florence," and "Evening, Venice." They show a distinctive plan which is carried out with conviction.

Thornton Oakley

At the Boston Public Library there are on display some illustrations by Thornton Oakley for Amy Oakley's recently published "Enchanted Brittany" and "Cloud Lands of France." As an illustrator Mr. Oakley employs the line method, weaving a design out of a multiplicity of lines. He has a fertile fancy, a tender sentiment and a deviceful method.

Museum of Fine Arts

Works by Joseph Lindon Smith covering many years have been assembled and hung in the forecourt and Renaissance Court galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Smith has rendered a great service to students and art lovers in his straightforward depictions of tombs and monuments. He adds no personal interpretation whatever, considering himself an instrument for recording, color by color, shape by shape, objects of beauty which are inaccessible to most of us. His latest extension of repertoire is in Egyptian records of Thebes and Karnak.

From the tomb of Khufuw-Khaf in Gizeh there are portraits which are magnificent to behold. Note the monumentality of the figures, the grandeur, the bearing, the simplicity—qualities which are the ambition of every worth-while artist. The Egyptians were limited, but their very limitations gave them artistic strength. They benefited by concentration and repetition. Scenes of dancers, mourners, offerers of gifts, portraits, sunk reliefs, low reliefs are made with such visual perfection that next to seeing the originals one gets the closest thrill from Mr. Smith's rendering.

Other subjects help to fill the walls of the galleries. Pictures from Yucatan, Honduras, Java, Cambodia enlarge the collection and vary it.

A display of curious pictures, made by a blot-method by Alexander Cozens, a teacher of art at Eton and successor to Gainsborough at Bath, is to be seen in the print department. He produced a blot by masses of black ink on white, so disposed as to suggest the form of landscape.

New Egyptian acquisitions at the museum are shown, recently installed. They represent objects made after the New Kingdom. That many of the early traditions were still maintained can be seen. The objects came largely from excavations carried on by George Reisner. D. A.

Increase Is Shown in Highway Safety

Careless motorcar operators caused nearly all of the 10 fatalities on Massachusetts' highways last week, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar, reported today.

While the number was two more than that of the week before, it maintained the month's good showing compared with last year by a reduction of four from the corresponding period of 1930.

Suspensions and revocations of licenses and registrations continued on the up-climb. Last week's total was 464, more than 100 over the previous week and 86 more than the corresponding week of 1930. Drinking cost the licenses of 77 persons and 96 lost them because of insurance cancellations.

Of the 83 convicted of driving after drinking, seven went to jail. Ten were convicted for the second time in six years of driving under the influence of liquor. Of these, two were sent to jail, and eight appealed jail sentences.

ANDREWS HEADS CLUB

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The election of Roy Chapman Andrews, now head of an expedition in the Gobi Desert, as president of the Explorers' Club was made known last night. He succeeded George B. Heye, who held the office seven years.

McKELVIE PLANS TO LEAVE FARM BOARD IN JUNE

Former Nebraska Governor Pays Great Tribute to Alexander Legge

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, announced yesterday he will retire from the federal body at the expiration of his term, June 15.

Mr. McKelvie told of his decision while being questioned here regarding the projected retirement of Alexander Legge, chairman, from the board next month.

While disclaiming knowledge of Mr. Legge's plans, Mr. McKelvie, en route to Washington after a trip to his home state, expressed regret at the Legge decision which was announced Saturday. He said the farmers of the United States never would have on the board the services of a more devoted friend of agriculture than Mr. Legge.

"When he took the office of farm board chairman," Mr. McKelvie said, "Mr. Legge did so at a personal sacrifice and on condition that he serve a year. He accomplished two years' work in his first year in office. Last year the coöperatives of the country handled approximately one-fifth of the wheat crop, one-third of the wool crop, large proportions of the cotton and other crops. This showing may not be credited exclusively to the board, but it shows progress."

Like Mr. Legge, Mr. McKelvie plans to devote his attention to his own business affairs after he leaves the farm board, "not later than June 15."

"I said when I left the Governorship," he commented, "that I was through with politics. I accepted the farm board office only because I did not consider it a political job."

VISITING PROFESSOR NAMED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Wesleyan University today announced that Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has been named Frank B. Weeks visiting professor for 1931-32. He will give a course at Wesleyan in international law and international relations.

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SOUTH REGARDED READY FOR NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Independent League Official Finds Opposition to Present Groups

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The South is ready for a new political alignment, formed on liberal lines, according to Howard Y. Williams, executive secretary of the League of Independent Political Action, who has just returned here from a tour of southern states in furtherance of the league's nation-wide educational program.

"Politically, the South is as ripe for a new political party as any section of the country," Mr. Williams said. "The history of the G. O. P. will never permit it to be the party of vital opposition in the South. At the same time, the voters have no respect for the Democratic Party. Corruption is evident in the Democratic machine of almost every southern state and city.

"It is the same old choice at elections between demagogues and crooks, nominated by the machines, that disgusts the voters. In every city and state there is underservice by government and overtaxation of the workers and farmers.

"A new party has a great opportunity. In the South citizens do not vote in as large numbers, on the average, as in the North, and it would not take as many votes, therefore, to beat the old machine. Southern women, by custom, have refrained in large numbers from voting, but they are by nature idealistic and, once aroused, they would more readily support a progressive party.

"The workers have been exploited more than in most other sections and would respond enthusiastically to a new party fighting for their interests. The farmers are experiencing the most serious depression in their history and would vote for a party committed to the lowering of the tariff.

"Difficulties in the way are the lack of progressive newspapers, the shortage of liberal leadership and the resulting ignorance of most of the people concerning the real facts."

Movie Costumer Must Know Not Only Onions but Empires

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hollywood, Calif.

ONE minute's delay in the production of a motion picture may involve the loss of hundreds or thousands of dollars. Historical knowledge of the customs and costumes of a period which the picture portrays is as important as the story itself. There must be no hindrances once the cameraman gets under way. To obviate such a possibility is the duty of Edward Phillip Lambert manager of Associated Costumes, in this city.

Mr. Lambert believes that his profession of costume expert employs every kind of art and artifice to produce authentic costumes and to supply them with precision and dispatch. The history of costume requires a boundless knowledge of human apparel and customs.

During the course of one day he has been asked such questions as: "What is the precedence at a Jugoslavian baptismal ceremony?" "What is the symbol of virtue?" "Can you supply 3000 Confederate army uniforms and supply them within a week?" "Will you design costumes for a musical comedy which satirizes a machine age in 1990?" "Send eight man-size dummies and a copy of Harper's Bazar for March, 1886."

Was Joan of Arc Noah's Wife?

Then there are always questions about intimate facts of great people such as: "Is it true that Louis the Sixteenth's headsize was 7¾? Was this with or without his wig?" While the most amazing question on record with Mr. Lambert is this: "Was Joan of Arc Noah's wife?'

To be properly equipped to fulfill all these demands means not only accurate knowledge of all past costume but original designing ability and a vast workshop, storehouse and display rooms. Here, too, the major and minor arts of settings and accessories ask the utmost of Mr. Lambert's organization as it caters to the whims and needs of a large percentage of the picture industry.

A look into the earlier interests of Mr. Lambert reveals how he became a walking file of information on costume and an ingenious designer of sets and scenes. As a world traveler and a publisher he delved, for his own satisfaction, into the reasons and relations of costumes and the arts of people and places. He also studied the modes of travel, weapons, jewelry, furniture and fabrics; all those details which restate a place, a period or a race.

Through his studies he has developed a quick grasp which reveals character, contrasts types and represents mythical and famous personages by the very moods of their costumes. In addition to his talents his office supplies a complete file of the present-day costumes of every race and profession.

Costume Study Sources

Because no authoritative work on costume has yet been written Mr. Lambert has collected a library which contains all the obtainable printed reference to costume. His collection is valued at $100,000 and contains volumes on anthropology, historical costume, festivals and habits since the world began. He recommends no one book, nor set of books, for any general information on costume.

After years of scholarly research into old records in Europe, Asia Minor, Mediterranean and Oriental countries, Mr. Lambert has ascertained as accurately as possible the real costuming facts and fancies of famous figures of history. He has also found that the costume records do not always coincide with the popular idea of history's heroes and heroines.

Another deduction that occurs to all students of past arts is that there is no complete unity to any one period. One expression is always evolving into another so that there is never a complete style stop. This applies to the fine arts as well as to any reflected form of a period's art such as clothing and costume style.

Modern Dress Olld

When speaking of modern dress modes, Mr. Lambert startles by saying: "There isn't any latest thing in clothes!" Each fashion is a follower of some previous period. Some of the evening dresses of today would become "Empire" were the jewelry and headdress of that period worn with today's growns. Furthermore, the Empire period was much inspired by the Greek, so modern fashion may be said to revert in simplicity of line to the purity of Grecian costume." In the modern fine and applied arts, he believes that "Something really beautiful is evolving now that the horrors of the post-war efforts are past."

Mr. Lambert also notes that "There have always been protests chronicled from the older generation against the styles and manners of the younger generation." History's pages also tell that clothes are often affected by political crises and fashions cycles are easily outlined.

When Mr. Lambert is designing for several periods at the same time, he keeps his data, prints and sketches on separate desks and easily goes from one to the other.

He says "Should I be asked a question about the Borgia and the Elizabethan costumes (they are about 100 years apart), I would remember the historically great of those periods and by association of ideas would develop my working picture of their attire and details. I would ponder 'Elizabeth—starch invented—ruffs—Sir Walter Raleigh—Mary Queen of Scots, then Cæsar Borgia, Lucretia Borgia, young and beautiful, much maligned by history—opulence, wealth, power, brocades, Oriental stuffs, etc.' Then I would sort out the details that express their costume differences."

Camera Ideals and Limitations

Mr. Lambert is deeply interested in every phase of motion pictures and visits the studios every few days. His hours are never too crowded to confer with actors, art directors and technical workers of every type. In his office and display building he keeps a private dining room and kitchen functioning so that no time will be lost when consultations with directors are long.

With others who seek fine results in motion pictures he feels that the mental picture of past periods and people must be authentic, genuine in effect, as well as pictorially artistic. He feels that accuracy in the costumes of the past has an educational purpose for both children and adults, so to this end Mr. Lambert and his staff coöperate with many studios from first concept to last detail.

The revealing eye of the camera imposes limitations on costume effects for it soon exposes poor materials, false ornament and substitutions. The cheap devices of the pseudo artistic cannot be used. The only legitimate substitution is found in the "cinema armor" where a less cumbersome armor proves just as correct historically in photography. Indeed a Knight of Olde might be delighted with the lightness of any suit for any armor period.

Cement Color for White

An interesting color fact that is not known to all movie fans is that "white" fabrics are not used before the camera. Yellow, pink and gray are used for white. With the new panchromatic film, fabrics dyed a cement color film the best as white.

A color screen or light filter may be used over the camera lens and so alter any color. Many experiments are now going on in the technicolor and multicolor films. With each technical improvement changes and inventions in the realm of costume must follow. Mr. Lambert is now working on a color chart of comparative color values for film use.

Perhaps the most extraordinary costumes ever ordered from Mr. Lambert were 40 gorilla skins. Each head was carved of a rubber compound by taxidermists, then built up and made moveable, even to the mouth, eyes, ears and tail. The tail was the most difficult work.

An assortment of odd facts has been gathered by Mr. Lambert. They are not haphazard as it might appear but are classified and available at once after long searches through all possible data. He has traced the meaning of clothes and accessories to their inception and finds that they usually originally served a useful purpose.

For instance, there is the reason for the epaulet. This shoulder ornament dates back to the Crusades, when a cross was worn on the right shoulder on which the lance rested. Then again, the present lapels on coats serve little useful purpose, but when they were first used, in the early eighteenth century, they buttoned up into a collar and served as greatcoats.

Franz Josef's Coach a Prop

The ability to do the all but impossible must become part of the routine of the costumer. Once when Mr. Lambert and Eric Von Stroheim were watching a foreign news reel, the coach and eight of the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria went by on the screen. "Just what I want," said Von Stroheim. "It will be expensive, but I'll get it for you," said Mr. Lambert, and the coach, harness and livery came to Hollywood, much to the scandal of the Continent.

The physical facts of the housing of a great costuming plant are interestingly planned for expansion. The usual crowded disorder of the theatrical costumer is absent. Here, all the costumes are kept under glass cases, dressing rooms are each finished in different periods, ending with contemporary decoration, and a stage is bright with flood lights to assure proper effects under the "set lights." The workshops are equipped with mechanical perfections while the patio off the main office is lovely with tropical perfection in flowers and plants.

MACHADO CLOSES MORE PAPERS

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—A presidential decree Saturday ordered the closure of two interior newspapers, Despertando of Calabazar and Con Trabajo of Trinidad, both in Santa Clara Province. The papers were alleged to be anti-government organs. The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeals of Havana's two leading weekly publications, La Semana and Carteles, for permission to resume printing. Both publications were closed five weeks ago for alleged seditious activities.

Altman-Westchester, Mamaroneck Avenue and New York Post Road, White Plains, N.Y. Telephone: White Plains 9800

Fifth Avenue At 34th Street

B. ALTMAN & CO.

NEW YORK

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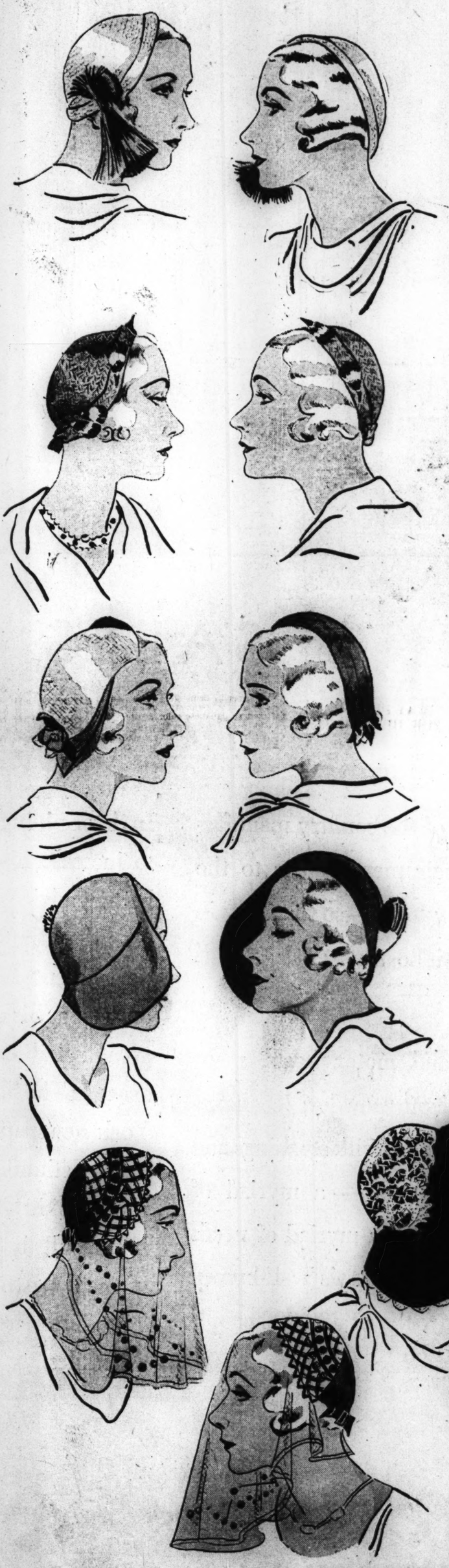


New French Hats are

Two-Faced

And the Right Side Gives Not the Slightest Hint of What the Left Is Doing

Nowhere else shall we look for the origin of this novel trend except the dual mirror test. One is just as likely as not to turn the other cheek since capriciousness is employed as a charming feature.

The crowns of the new hats are little more than calottes, worn more off than on and leaving almost one entire side of the coiffure exposed. In the accompanying sketches both sides of each original Paris model are shown.

A brand new collection numbering nearly three hundred hats is ready to delight you with its novelty.

SIMONE BURCKEL'S "Pourquoi Pas" is of straw lace with glycerined feather $45.00
Copies $25.00

J. SUZANNE TALBOT'S "Bird Hat" of supple straw is a true calotte $50.00
Copies $25.00

MARCELLE LELY makes a hat of stockinette crochet straw crown and adds a flower $50.00
Copies $30.00

REBOUX' "Har Jes" is made of felt with novelty feathers . . . $50.00
Copies $25.00

LE MONNIERS "Badinage" is a charming treatment of novelty straw with a nose veil . . $50.00
Copies $35.00

GEORGETTE creates "Illusion", a large capaline of organdie and embroidery $55.00
Copies $35.00

J. SUZANNE TALBOT'S hat of crushable straw and pheasant feathers . . . $55.00
Copies $25.00

FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—THIRD FLOOR

ITALY SEEKS LIRA BALANCE WITH COSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

grades and categories. The annual saving to the Treasury is estimated at 700,000,000 lire, and at 400,000,000 lire for the present financial year.

Parallel with the curtailment of salaries, a campaign has been launched for the general reduction of the high cost of living and for bringing the purchasing power of the lira to one-fourth of its pre-war level. This campaign is being carried out with a remarkable vehemence, possible only under a dictatorship, which looks upon the nation in much the same way as a board of directors looks on a combine under its control.

Under the present régime the people in Italy have been accustomed to government campaigns to achieve economic ends, but the present campaign surpasses all others, both as regards its objective and the way in which it is enforced. Retailers have been "invited"—and in Fascist Italy such invitations have the same force as open commands—to reduce prices by 10 per cent or more. Here again the Government took the lead in price cuts by lowering by 10 per cent the prices of provisions sold in the stores open to its employees.

Steps were promptly taken to bring the price of bread into keeping with the heavy fall in the price of wheat. Appreciable reductions have been made in the price of rice, meat, gas and electricity, the cheaper qualities of clothing, shoes, tramway and bus services, milk, newspapers, cinema and theater tickets, etc. House owners have been "requested" by their associations to adhere to the economy campaign undertaken by the Government and to reduce rents throughout the country by 10 per cent.

Disobedience Punished

Such orders, it is true, have no legal force, but landlords and shopkeepers, irrespective of their political ideas, who refuse to obey the commands of their Fascist leaders, are liable to severe measures, such as the temporary closing of their shops, expulsion from the Fascist Party, withdrawal of licenses, or banishment to one of the penal islands.

The Federation of the Hotel and Tourist Industries has reduced the prices of rooms and meals in all hotels and pensions in Italy by 10 per cent, this reduction to be calculated on the prices published in the 1930 edition of the official governmental handbook, "Hotels in Italy."

The movement has spread from prices to wages. The presidents of the Confederation of Industries (employers) and of the Confederation of Industrial Workers have announced that the two organizations have agreed on an 8 per cent wage cut. This reduction does not apply to male workers over 18 years of age whose daily wage does not exceed 12 lire in towns of more than 200,000 inhabitants, or 8 lire elsewhere, and it does not affect workers on short time. Moreover, in the case of those whose wages have been reduced within the last six months, the present cut will only be applied in so far as it brings the total reduction up to 8 per cent, a figure not to be exceeded.

The salaries of clerical and other business staffs will be reduced 8 per cent for those receiving more than 300 and not exceeding 1000 lire a month, and 10 per cent for those exceeding 1000. The General Fascist Confederation of Industries has requested all joint stock companies to make a 25 per cent reduction on the sums to which their presidents, directors and managing directors are entitled as participation in company profits, and the board of directors of the National Fascist Association of Business Managers has resolved that the earnings of such managers shall be reduced by agreement with their respective firms by not less than 12 per cent. The Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the Academy of Italy have similarly reduced their members' salaries by 12 per cent.

Briefly, the cost of living is being reduced so that the purchasing power of the lower salaries and wages may remain unimpaired. Similarly, the costs of production are being forced down so that the buying power of the lira may remain unaltered. The process, however, of correlating these three factors—salaries, cost of living and production costs—to their new level, must necessarily be a long one, and until it is carried out the country must pass through a difficult period.

The success of Italy's new policy largely depends on the work of the syndical organizations. This is the first big economic test of the Fascist Corporative State, but Fascist leaders are hopeful that the efficiency of the syndical organs will enable Italy to overcome all the difficulties of the present crisis.

LOUIS MANN, ACTOR, HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Louis Mann, who passed on yesterday, always was the inveterate comedian. His depiction of the East Side father struggling valiantly and humorously to keep his brood together, his high "split-fence" collars, his antics with a telephone, his tricks of mispronunciation, and his flaring temperament, made him known and beloved wherever the footlights flashed.

One of his greatest successes was "Friendly Enemies," a war-time play in which, in the rôle of a German-American who is converted to ardent support of the United States, he played opposite Sam Bernard. This play was a favorite of President Wilson.

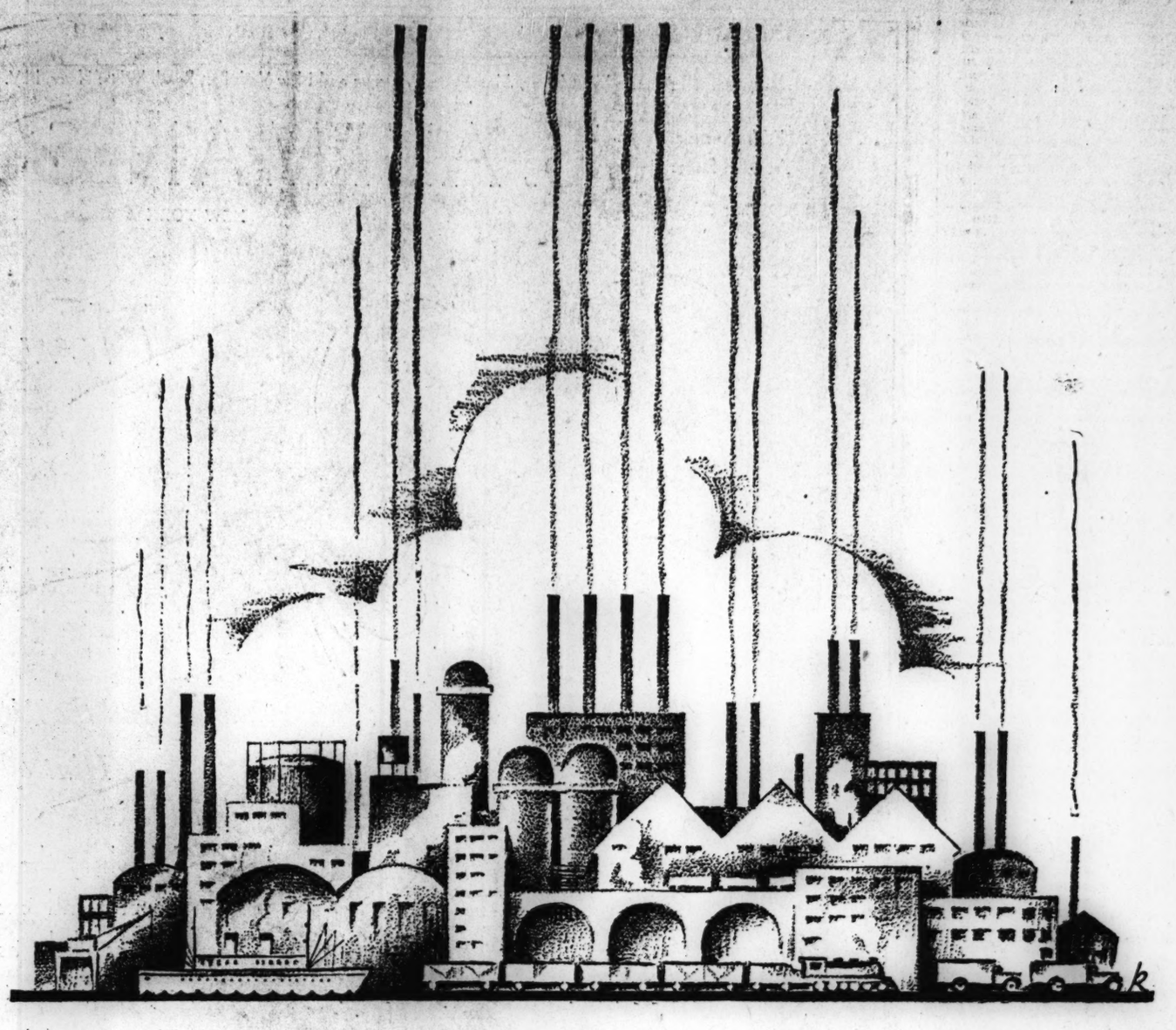
Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Clara M. Sanborn, Jersey City, N. J.
Eva Layman, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Minnie F. Hollick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Miss Maxine Gillis, Boston, Mass.
Dr. S. H. Twining, Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. S. H. Twining, Scranton, Pa.
Melvin S. Warner, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. David L. Levin, Newark, N. J.
David L. Levin, Newark, N. J.

SUNDAY

Mrs. C. H. Hamilton, Cape Town, S. Af.
C. H. Hamilton, Cape Town, S. Af.
Willis Opie, Concord, N. H.
William Mendoza, New York City.
Claudia Rountree, Los Angeles, Calif.
Buster Myers, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bessie Winder, Pasadena, Calif.



CREATING SALES FOR THE MANUFACTURER

From all parts of the country manufacturers send their merchandise to the retailers of New York—so that they in turn may sell it to the people of this huge market.

Automobiles and motor boats, razor blades and talcum powder, ice boxes and vacuum cleaners, silk stockings and foundation garments — a myriad of commodities filling a myriad of needs are sold by the country's well-known manufacturers to the 11,300,000 people of New York—through the retailers.

In determining what newspapers to use to increase his New York sales, what better advice can the manufacturer take than the advice of the New York department stores—many of whom are outlets for his own merchandise? These great retail establishments use more space in The Sun than in any other New York newspaper. Manufacturers seeking to stimulate retail sales of their products in New York will get the best results by following the preference of the department stores—and putting The Sun first on their New York schedules.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

RUSSIAN TIMBER TO BE SAWED IN LITHUANIA

First Soviet Lumber to Be Received Since Close of World War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—An agreement which may have important international repercussion was recently arrived at between Memel Merchant and Sawmillers Trust and the Soviet Timber Trust, this being concluded in the autumn of 1930, providing for the sawing of somewhat large parcels of Russian timber at Memel.

The timber is expected to come down the River Niemen and will be the first to reach Memel from Russia since the war, the traffic having entirely ceased owing to the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna. Most of the forests bordering the Niemen are now in Polish hands, and, though the Lithuanians have issued regulations throwing the river open to timber traffic, the Poles have continued to send their goods by rail to Konigsberg in East Prussia.

The first consignments of timber have already arrived at Memel. Russian timber will be worked in seven sawmills at Memel and reëxported. About 2000 workmen will find employment. In the course of this month, it is stated that 30,000 to 40,000 cubic meters will be dispatched to Memel.

FAMINE IN TIME OF PLENTY IS CAUSE OF CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Yves Le Trocquer asked "for an economic federation of the European states. It should commence as a customs union, lowering the tariff barriers in Europe, with a view to their gradual abolition."

All these old and new countries in Europe set up tariff barriers against each other, which make rational production and distribution impossible. If we might admit, having regard to human sentiments, the idea of nationalism in politics, it should surely have no place in economics. And yet Czechoslovakia and Hungary have begun more severe customs hostilities, which will injure both countries. The former Hapsburg Empire was doubtless a political anachronism; but nevertheless it enabled central Europe to practice economic solidarity. When it was broken up, its different sections, which were dependent on each other, were foolish enough to build tariff walls along their frontiers.

Everybody sees the absurdity of a Europe split up into economic fractions, yet the conferences which have been held to remedy this state of affairs have resulted only in "concerted inaction." The tendency toward protectionism inside the Continent appears to grow rather than to decline. Sometimes Europe tries and fails to come to an agreement in a general assembly; then it tries and fails to establish bilateral accords. Again it reverts to the multilateral method, and once more resorts to the bilateral method. It turns, as it were, uneasily from its right to its left side, and then back to its right side.

And yet, despite the inability of governments to agree, the big industrial groups of Europe have realized that they cannot live in narrow national compartments. They have, almost in defiance of the governments, composed a large number of cartels. There is the aluminum cartel, the dyestuffs cartel, the cement cartel, the electric cartel, the steel cartel, the linen cartel, the potash cartel, the sugar cartel, and other cartels which differ in their purpose and system of working, but which amply prove that production and distribution have already burst the political bonds.

Moreover the agricultural countries of Europe are endeavoring to form a union which will ignore purely political considerations and will provide for the better marketing of their products.

Two terms are employed in connection with the crisis which seem unreasonable and contradictory to the man of ordinary intelligence. It is, first, complained that Europe is overpopulated; and it is, second, complained that there is overproduction. How, it will be asked, can there be an excessive population at the same time as excessive production? Cannot the excessive production be consumed by the excessive population? And indeed these questions are pertinent. The truth surely is that there is neither overpopulation nor overproduction, but simply inadequate organization.

Taking things as they are, it is lamentable to remark that wheat is rotting while people are underfed. Everywhere there is unemployment. In some countries the unemployed are counted by millions. They are often nourished by the state and are therefore a charge on industry and commerce, which must pay taxes for the workless. Therefore industry and commerce find their difficulties increased. The unemployed wish to work and consume more and so help industry and commerce. Never was there such a deadly paradox as that of wholesale penury in a world ruined by abundance.

So far the remedies which have been applied, especially that of protection, merely seek to throw the burden on the neighbor, but as the neighbor retaliates, nobody is any better off. It is clearly by coöperation and not by opposition that the problem should be solved. No nation, however favored, can secure economic equilibrium in isolation or at the expense of other nations.

Moreover, the remedy of reducing wages is being tried, in European countries, without success. It is hoped by reducing wages to reduce the cost of production and thus to undersell the neighbor. But it is patent that in reducing wages the purchasing power of a community is likewise reduced.

The process of "deflation" through which we are passing is painful. . . is held by some economists that it had to come because credit had expanded, production had increased, shares had been boosted, beyond their natural limits. However that may be, it is evident that no adequate steps were taken to prepare for an emergency—to correlate production and consumption.

Gold Hoarding Nations

In the meantime certain European countries, by their policy of hoarding gold, make matters worse. By their obsolete banking regulations they add to the difficulties by provoking a gold scarcity.

Account must be taken too of the Russian policy of dumping wheat and other commodities—a policy which increases the embarrassment of European countries, and may actually lead to social troubles.

There presses upon Europe also an enormous burden of debts. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the German Reichsbank, insists that Germany cannot continue to pay for generations sums which are designed to cover the liabilities of the allies to each other and to America, together with a margin for reparations proper. But on the other hand it is argued, notably in France, that if Germany is hard hit, it is not by the Young Plan, since, despite its obligations under that plan the German debt is greatly inferior to the French debt—5167 francs per head in Germany, 12,059 francs per head in France. Reparation expenditure is only a tenth part of the budget; while in France the service of the debts has been calculated as nearly half of the budget.

It is answered, of course, that Germany has already been squeezed dry and cannot afford further payments. Great Britain has paid to the United States since the funding of its debts nearly £280,000,000, and only £40,000,000 has been on account of repayment of principal. The amount still owing is about £880,000,000.

Heavy War Debts

In these circumstances the repercussions of international war debts on world commerce have received the attention of economists, and it is still hoped in Europe that some day, not merely in the interest of Europe, but in the interest of America, and of the world in general, the whole question of international debts will be reexamined. The recent plea of Owen D. Young of America for breadth of view and sympathy of understanding between great nations, though perhaps too favorably interpreted, has been listened to with interest. It is felt that these debts must weigh heavily not only on those who pay them, but on those who receive them, and that here is one of the causes of economic perturbation.

One striking example of European confusion may be mentioned here. It might be thought that if such confusion has necessarily developed in ancient domains as a result of a haphazard growth, at least in the new domain of aviation there would be coördination. In point of fact over 50 conventions relating to aerial traffic already exist, and he would be a bold man who claimed to know the flying regulations in all European countries. Surely there is an urgent need of simplification both in the new and old domains of European activity.

There are those who believe that in the financial domain a beginning has perhaps been made by the institution of the International Bank at Basel. It is true that its functions are limited at present, but it may develop and become a clearing-house for European financial operations. It is empowered to finance certain undertakings, particularly in countries still undeveloped, though it must not interfere with existing establishments, and must not exercise an undue influence on the economic interests of any country. It coöperates with the central banks. If it were encouraged it would form a strong monetary link, would organize credit internationally, would assist in the free circulation of capital, would assure the stabilization of exchanges, would broaden the economic horizon, and help Europe to become a single whole.

Liberty and Peace—Both Here Epitomized

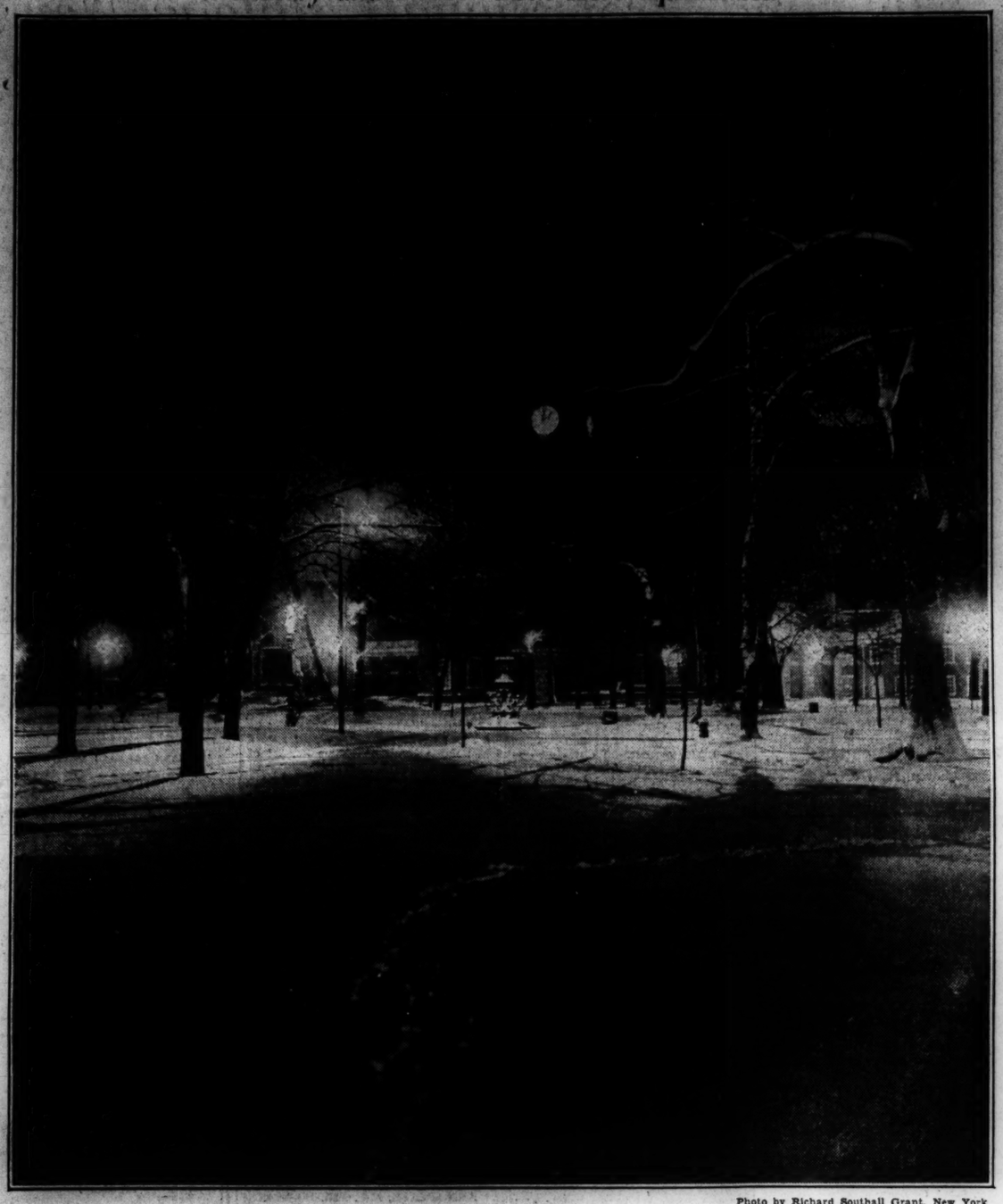


Photo by Richard Southall Grant, New York

INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, IN NEW SETTING

Not Too Frequently Does One Get an Opportunity of Looking Across Independence Square Through the Snow to Where the Liberty Bell Reposes.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Night falls gently here, for winter's glamorous touch has blanketed the streets and hushed the city's clatter.

Tonight the lights in "The Square" blur softly through their snowy caps and a very young moon peeps between the silvered branches of the trees, shining out over the same scene that has witnessed the passing of nearly two centuries of winters. This same landscape our forefathers viewed when meeting for the Continental Congress, and on this same picture the early patriots gazed during those troublesome years before the country's freedom was won.

So, on down the pageant of the passing years, the wonders of the seasons appear, bringing fresh beauty.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 17

Orchestral

Rose and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Delibes ballet music; Auber's Overture, "The Bronze Horse"; Intermezzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Ballet Suite Miniature" of Vecsey, treating of miniature in fantasy. 6:05, 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Ensemble (CBS—T). Japanese novelette, "In a Lotus Field," music from "Floradora," "Nina Rosa" and "Faust." 6:15.

Dana S. Merriman's Orchestra (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Ballad program. 6:30.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (WOR). "Dance of the Hours," to open; Grainger's "Spoon River," to close. 6:45.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Tannhäuser March (Wagner); Enchanted Lake (Tchaikovsky); Navarraise (Massenet); Persian Dance (Moussorgsky); Finale, Fifth Symphony (Tchaikovsky). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Opera of Verdi and Wagner; light opera of Kalman; Saint-Saëns, Waldteufel, Tchaikovsky and Fiblich in pensive mood. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; guest speaker (WEAF Chain). 5.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ—T). "Blues." Most famous Handy's "St. Louis" and "Beale Street," which frame program. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain). Popular ballad review. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Irene Beardsley, guest soloist; orchestra WJZ Chain). "Celebrities" program. 9.

Jessie Deppen, guest composer; Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecturer; Frank Parker, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). "The Great American Opera," and "The Clothes They Wore," Mr. Spaeth; "Oh Miss Hannah," solo, with its story by composer. 9:30.

Marion Downey, tenor; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists; chorus; orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Moussorgsky Program (WJZ Chain). Alexis Obolensky, bass; concert orchestra directed by Paul Ouglitsky, in "Works of Great Composers." 8:30.

"Musical Magazine" (WEAF—T). Soloist and concert orchestra. 9.

Salute to the Canning Industry (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and concert orchestra. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Ames 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Daddy and Rollo (CBS). Father and son drama written by J. P. McEvoy. 7:45.

"Rip Van Winkle" (WOR). Drama period. 9:15.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin M. Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"The Job, Security and Government" (WEAF—T). Two separate discussions in "Voters' Service" period. 7.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political review. 7:30.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Johnny Marvin (WJZ Chain). Popular songs. 10:45.

Hockey

New York Rangers-Ottawa Senators (WOR). Forty-five minute story from Madison Square Garden, Jack Filman announcing. 10.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 10 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Pennsylvania Hotel luncheon music (WEAF Chain). 1.

"The Four Clubmen" (CBS—T). Male quartet. 2.

Early American music (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

National Orchestral Association Concert from Carnegie Hall (WOR). Seventy-five minutes. 3

"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain). Artist recitals. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. Emily N. Blair, national political committee-woman. 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestra under Harry Kogen. 3:30.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain). "Golden Gems" period. 3:30.

"Italian Myth" (CBS—T). Characteristic orchestral period under the direction of Vincent Sorey.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC Mystery Girl.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Popular program.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 Rose Zulalian, contralto.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Raymond Haven, soloist.
8:15 Vocal program.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party; Frank Black's Orchestra; Brigadiers Quartet.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Sussex Vampire."
10:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble.
11:15 Ky Shgoshan, soloist; time.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Selfish Giant."
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs"; time; weather.
6:03 World Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Manuel DeHaan, organist.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Ames 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Mary Silveira, soprano.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston, (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Show Boat"; orchestra.
5:45 Dance orchestra; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising.
6:30 Syncopators Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Paul Shirley, viola; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Allen, pianist.
7:15 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Modern Brevities."
8:00 Recorded program.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: Theo Karle, tenor; chorus; Domenico Savino, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio.
9:30 CBS, Vocal soloists; quartet; style radiogram; dance orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; contralto soloist; piano duo.
10:30 CBS, "Story in a Song"; sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature.
6:30 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Sweet and Low Down."
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Fort McHenry Rebuilding Planned to Help Jobless

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16—Fort McHenry, home of the original Star-Spangled Banner, will be reconstructed and beautified as part of Maryland's share of President Hoover's program for relief of unemployment.

Nearly $250,000, it is announced, will be spent on this project and on improving roads, government parks and army posts in the Third Corps Area, of which the State forms a part.

According to the announced program, the old fort will be restored to the condition in which it was at the time of the bombardment, as a result of which Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner." One of the original cannon will be used as the nucleus for the reconstructed battery.

INDEPENDENTS UNITE IN CONTESTING CHAINS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Organization of the National Chamber of Associated Merchants to oppose the development of chain stores was announced yesterday by John F. Nugent, former Senator from Idaho.

Mr. Nugent, who is president, said the purpose of the organization is "to fight the battles at close range of approximately 1,000,000 independent retailers and some 250,000 independent wholesalers and jobbers against the ever-increasing menace of the chain store system to their very existence."

U.S. 'Gangster' Films Deplored in Ontario

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Moving picture films from the United States depicting gangster and underworld life in the cities of that country, are giving grave concern to the Ontario Board of Motion Picture Censors. J. C. Boylen, the chairman, in his annual report, stated that during the year the board dealt with several films which showed in detail scenes of the commission of crime and acts of lawlessness "which not only offer constructive suggestions to break the law but create the impression that such conditions are normal and justice can be flouted.

"Promiscuous use of firearms, not only in gangster films, but in those portraying domestic life, tend to make such films unsuitable for Canada, where the carrying of a weapon is an offense, and where confidence in the law is such that the citizen is unarmed.

"Exception to much in the form of posters and press material had to be taken during the year. Many lurid lithographs intended for billboards and depicting scenes of violence as well as 'sex' suggestiveness had to be banned."

As all news reels exhibited in Ontario are of United States origin the board has insisted on the inclusion of a definite percentage of Canadian and other British items in each company's weekly reel.

"If British production and distribution is to be anything more than an ideal, concerted action on the part of the British nations is necessary," stated Mr. Boylen. "Such action would make the British market such a factor that it would be in a position to bargain with a competitor, something that no British country singly is in a position to do effectively."

Dollar for Roller Skates Is Donated to Red Cross

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Perhaps little Marian Anderson will not get a new pair of roller skates, perhaps again she will. Nevertheless she has just contributed the last dollar of her Christmas savings—the dollar toward the skates—to the Red Cross.

Marian left the dollar and a note of explanation on the desk of Miss M. H. Sturgis, principal of the Hyattsville (Md.) elementary school after she had canvassed the school for funds.

7000-Mile Conversation Made by Radiotelephone

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—A 7000-mile radio telephone conversation — the longest between ship and shore yet recorded—was made yesterday between the steamship Belgenland, of the Red Star line, en route on a world cruise, somewhere between Shanghai and Hong Kong, and London.

Heretofore the commercial telephone service between ship and shore has been confined to the Atlantic Ocean. The success of this latest connection demonstrates, in the opinion of experts, the feasibility of radio telephoning from sea to land in any part of the world. The equipment on the Belgenland was manufactured and operated by subsidiaries of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, through which announcement of the conversation came.

ARGENTINE BUREAU CUTS WORKING DAY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 14 (AP)—As an unemployment relief measure the working day of employees of the Department of Public Works for the Province of Buenos Aires was shortened yesterday from eight to six hours, with salaries reduced accordingly.

Through this measure Dr. Mayer Pellegrini, federal intervener for the Province, estimated that the number of employees of the department could be increased by one-third.

BERKELEY RESIDENTS SAVE FOR VACATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—An installment plan to save money for summer vacations is again in operation by the recreation department of the city of Berkeley after a successful trial last year. Residents who so desire may deposit $1 a week, in an arrangement with local banks, in order that when vacation period arrives they will have sufficient money to enjoy an outing at one of Berkeley's three municipal summer camps.

By making an initial payment of $2, half of which covers the camp registration fee, and adding $1 a week for a period of five months, those taking advantage of the plan can have $22 saved for a two weeks' outing. Plans for payments of $18.50 and $15, respectively, for children from 9 to 14 years and 1 to 9 years, also have been worked out by the recreation office.

New Jersey Birds to Have Park Homes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16—Homes for New Jersey's 350 species of birds are sought by the New Jersey Audubon Society, which announces the formation of plans for a chain of park or sanctuaries extending from the mountains of Essex County to the lowlands of Cape May.

From the huge bald eagle, found in the vicinity of Alpine, along the Hudson River Palisades, to the tiny humming bird, scarcely bigger than a bumble bee, many species of the State bird population may soon become extinct unless sanctuaries are established for their protection, the society announced.

The committee has announced the general location of several sites. A home for bird inhabitants of fresh water swamp lands will be sought in the southern part of Sussex. For another type of bird the committee will seek a site north of the Lebanon State Forest, in the vicinity of Browns Mills.

Investigation by field workers disclosed that Brant Beach has been the breeding ground for about 1500 pairs of the common term, a bird smaller and similar in appearance to the sea gull.

More Power Asked for Parole Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—A recommendation for a change in the indeterminate sentence law which would give the State Board of Parole power to release any first offender after one year, no matter what minimum sentence was imposed by the court, is contained in the first annual report of the Parole Division made public Saturday.

This would be the first step in a program advocated by the board, the ultimate aim of which would be the increase in the board's jurisdiction to cover all prisoners, and extend the period of supervision over released prisoners.

The report shows that on Nov. 30 the board had under supervision 4110 men and 67 women, 70 per cent of whom are from New York City.

The board has adopted a policy of dealing severely with parole violators, having authority to return a parolee to prison if he is about to lapse into criminal ways, thus protecting the community and frequently saving the cost of a trial.

YALE GETS $577,732 AS STUDENT AID FUND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—A fund left to aid worthy students of American ancestry in the academic department of Yale University, by the will of Dr. William Whitney Hawkes, will amount to $577,732.16, the Probate Court indicated Saturday.

It was noted that the fund is the largest one left to Yale by a New Haven resident. It will take its name from the donor.

JAPAN'S EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS TO INDIA GROWS

Review of 1929-30 Trade Shows Increase of More Than 200,000,000 Yards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—Rapid penetration of Japan into the Indian piece-goods market is a significant revelation in an official review of Indian trade in 1929-30 recently issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India. Imports from Japan during the period showed an increase exceeding 200,000,000 yards of gray, white and colored cottons.

Japan's capture of this additional trade has been largely due to the unsettled conditions which have been characterizing India in recent years. Labor troubles in India and the general uncertainty of the political situation have enabled Japan to extend a trade that was naturally developing and to secure business not only in India, but also in the foreign markets of Indian mills.

Japan, China, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United States all are doing extensive business in piece-goods with India, in addition to the business done by the United Kingdom, but Japan is the country that has consistently been expanding this trade since 1913. The decline in the British trade has been very marked during 1930, consequent on the boycott campaign, and it is generally conceded that the Japanese have captured a large share of this lost British business.

The total value of imports of merchandise into British India in 1929-30, says the report, amounted to 240 crores of rupees and exports totaled 317 crores of rupees. On the basis of corresponding figures for 1928-29, these indicate a decline of 5 per cent for imports and 6 per cent for exports.

One of the palpably retrograde movements of the year was registered under motor vehicles, the number of motorcars imported falling from 19,600 in the previous year to 17,400. The decline was almost entirely confined to consignments from Canada and the United States.

Ubico Announces Guatemala Cabinet

GUATEMALA, Guatemala, Feb. 15 (By U. P.)—The following Cabinet was announced by President Jorge Ubico, who took office yesterday amid an enthusiastic demonstration:

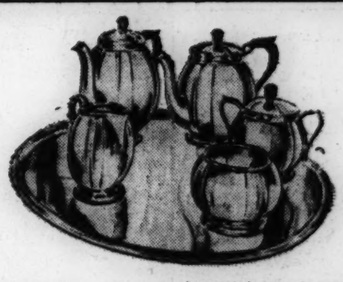
Minister of Foreign Relations, Skinner Klee; finance, Gonzales Campo; promotion, Leonardo Lara; education, Ramon Calderon; agriculture, Guillermo Cruz; war, Gen. Jose Yres; interior and justice, Guillermo Saenz de Tejada.

Mr. Ubico is the fifth Chief Executive of Guatemala since the resignation Dec. 12, 1930, of President Lazaro Chacon, the other four presidents either having resigned or been overthrown by military movements.

GAME FEEDING PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16—Sportsmen's organizations, state game conservation departments, farmers, the aeronautical committee of the American Legion and other Legionnaires, together with Boy Scouts, have arranged to help meet the enormous demand for winter feeding of game, song, insectivorous birds and animals.



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Tea Sets, 5 pieces	$200.00 to $425.00	$100.00 to $285.00
Tea Sets, 6 and 7 pieces	575.00	875.00	300.00	500.00
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces	85.00	150.00	50.00	75.00
Bread Trays	15.00	55.00	10.00	33.00
Compotes	20.00	75.00	10.00	50.00
Candlesticks, pair	11.50	70.00	8.00	35.00
Centerpieces	80.00	140.00	40.00	90.00
Fruit Bowls	45.00	100.00	33.00	50.00
Flower Vases	60.00	85.00	30.00	55.00
Vegetable Dishes, c'v'r'd	85.00	94.00	50.00	55.00
Bon Bon Dishes	5.00	10.00	3.00	5.00
Fruit Baskets	50.00	100.00	25.00	50.00
Gravy Boats and Trays	33.00	75.00	16.50	37.50
Water Pitchers	50.00	75.00	35.00	50.00
Meat Platters	140.00	150.00	70.00	90.00
Tea Balls	8.50	15.00	4.25	7.50
Photograph Frames	12.00	110.00	6.00	55.00
Mustard Pots	6.00	15.00	3.00	10.00
Muffiners	20.00	30.00	10.00	15.00
Sandwich Trays	27.00	73.00	15.00	50.00

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TENNIS REINS IN NEW HANDS

U. S. L. T. A. Meeting Is Marked by Drastic Changes in Management

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—A completely new management will have control of the affairs of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, as the result of the fiftieth jubilee annual meeting held on Saturday, at the Hotel Vanderbilt. A combination of the leaders of the Eastern, Middle States, Missouri Valley and Western sectional associations, with some few defections in the case of individual clubs, took charge of the meeting, with a proxy vote of more than two-thirds of the delegates, and made important changes to eliminate the control of the former heads of the sport, especially in international affairs, including Watson M. Washburn, Fitz-Eugene Dixon, and Holcombe Ward. Even Julian S. Myrick, though still a member of the executive committee as a former president, was forced to accept defeat in several instances, and the grip of Charles Garland on the nominating committee was also broken.

The reports of the ranking committee, of which Dr. Philip B. Hawk, one of the leaders of the new combination, was chairman, and of the nominating committee, as presented by Garland, were the storm centers of the struggle, though several other incidents also were fought out with proxy votes.

First, Dr. Hawk announced that the committee had decided to omit Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody from the women's list, on account of her failure to appear in the national championships and other important eastern tourneys. This was opposed by Myrick in person, but his efforts were defeated by the combination, though it was brought out that there was a small minority in the eastern, middle states and western sections, including such clubs as Maidstone, Seabright, Southampton, Onwentsia, and Germantown, that were not in sympathy with the leaders in those sections. The vote was approximately 36,000 for the report, to 22,000 against. But it was on the report of the nominating committee that the real shifts were made.

The new leaders were apparently satisfied with the nominees for president and treasurer, Louis J. Carruthers, and Walter Merrill Hall, while Harry S. Knox, for first vice-president, was a member of their own group. But when the nomination of Fitz-Eugene Dixon came up, Joseph W. Ivy, selected for secretary by the nominating committee, was put up against him, and was elected second vice-president, by the same vote as in the case of the exclusion of Mrs. Moody. Then Paul W. Gibbons, the storm-center of the middle states section, was placed in the position of secretary by the new leaders, without opposition.

Watson Washburn was the next rejection of the new leaders, who placed Walter L. Pate, in nomination for delegate at large, and casting their votes for him, gave him the fourth place, with James C. Stewart, and Harry S. Walsh, of the new leaders, and Joseph W. Wear, Davis Cup committee chairman. Lastly a new nominating committee was put up against the Garland selections, and also elected the same vote.

John H. Doeg of Newark, N. J., headed the men's singles in the ranking lists, while Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., was given top place in women's singles. Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, was ranked No. 1 in girls' singles; Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., No. 1 in boys' singles, and Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., first in junior singles.

Another change put over by the new leaders removed the player's right to use spikes at will, and provided that they be prohibited in grass court play, except where the referee of the tournament allowed their use. This was another blow to Washburn, who vehemently opposed it, and tried to get a committee appointed to take up the matter, and make an exhaustive investigation into the real causes of damage to grass courts. In this connection, a spirited protest was made on behalf of the Longwood Cricket Club courts, by Richard Bishop, of that club, with the claim that their courts had not deteriorated, but were just as good as every, and asked that Longwood be excepted if such an investigation were made. But the loss of the motion for the investigation settled the matter.

A determined effort was made by the Germantown Cricket Club, under the leadership of former President Samuel Collum, to obtain the allotment of an open championship to the club. But though he forced an expression of opinion that such a tournament should be held, the influence of President Carruthers, prevented action, pending the meeting of the International Tennis Federation next March, with the explicit instruction to the delegate to that meeting to urge that such a tournament be permitted to be held without objection from the federation.

The remaining leading championships went for the most part to the same clubs as before, with somewhat similar dates. The United States clay-court event will be held at St. Louis, the United States Public Parks, at Detroit, both for men and women, while the national juniors indoor event will go back to Baltimore. Otherwise, Forest Hills, Longwood, Merion, the Seventh Regiment, Culver Military Academy, Berkeley Tennis Club and Philadelphia Cricket Club will get the same allotment as in 1930.

New Orleans will be the place of the annual meeting next year, though applications were also received from Washington, in connection with the Washington Bicentennial, and from Philadelphia. But both of these withdrew, when the New Orleans proposal received the approval of the new leaders. The full ranking list will appear tomorrow.

Columbia Quintet Keeps Slate Clean

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 16—Columbia University retained its hold on first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League by defeating Dartmouth College in a brilliant game, 25 to 24. Only a last-minute goal by Louis Bender '32 gave Columbia the game. The visitors had enjoyed a comfortable lead during the first half, which ended 14 to 8 in their favor, but Dartmouth played inspired basketball to come up to even terms, when William T. McCall '32 dribbled through the entire Columbia team to tie the score at 20 to 20. The summary:

COLUMBIA		DARTMOUTH
McCoy, lf	rg	Kramer
Bender, rf	lg	Picken
Gregory, c	c	Mackey, Prince
Hartman, Jones, lg	rf	Burch, Mylrykangas
Hodupp, rg	lf	Magee, McCall

Score—Columbia University 25, Dartmouth College 24. Goals from floor—Bender 5, McCoy 4, Hartman, Jones for Columbia; Picken 2, Kramer 2, McCall 2, Mackey, Magee, Burch for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Bender, McCoy, Gregory for Columbia; Burch 3, Magee 2, Mackey for Dartmouth. Referee—Kennedy. Umpires—Taylor and Young.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16—Cornell University overcame an overwhelming 11-to-2 lead amassed in the first 10 minutes of play, to defeat Princeton University here Saturday night, 28 to 23, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game. By virtue of the victory, Cornell goes into fourth place in the standing, while the Tigers take fifth. The summary:

CORNELL		PRINCETON
Lipinski, Hatkoff, lf	rg	Carey
Zahn, rf	lg	Bessire, Rosenbaum
Schreuder, t	c	Lord, Skillman, Robinson
Murphy, lg	rf	Low
Donovan, Bennett, rg	lf	Goodpasture, Heim

Score—Cornell University 28, Princeton University 23. Goals from floor—Lipinski 2, Zahn 2, Schreuder 2, Hatkoff, Murphy for Cornell; Goodpasture 2, Low 2, Lord 3, Robinson, Bessire, Carey for Princeton. Goals from foul—Lipinski 4, Schreuder 3, Hatkoff 2, Zahn, Murphy, Donovan for Cornell; Bessire 2, Lord, Robinson, Carey for Princeton. Referee—Kearney. Umpires—Meehan and Rumsey.

TORONTO FIVE TIED FOR SECOND PLACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Feb. 16—By defeating the University of Western Ontario in a Canadian senior intercollegiate basketball game here on Saturday night, 35 to 32, University of Toronto tied the losers for second place in the standing, each team having won two and lost two so far this season. The game was fast and wide open all the way and for the first 10 minutes the lead alternated, but then the locals drew out into a 14-to-9 lead. For the remainder of the half they scored basket for basket and at the rest interval the winners were in front by 18 to 15. The summary:

TORONTO		WESTERN ONTARIO
Riggs, lf	rg	Ward
Collins, rf	lg	Gunn
O'Leary, c	c	Manness
Sackler, lg	rf	Farquharson
Cock, rg	lf	Beaton

Score—University of Toronto 35, University of Western Ontario 32. Goals from floor—Rynes 4, Sackler 3, Riggs 2, Collins 2, Cock 2, O'Leary, Sniderman for Toronto; Young 4, Beaton 3, Gunn 3, Manness, Ward for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Cock 3, Collins, Sackler for Toronto; Ward 4, Beaton, Farquharson, Manness, Gunn for Western Ontario. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto. Spares—Rynes, Sniderman, Huhn for Toronto; Zavits, Barbour, Young for Western Ontario.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bowdoin 3, Bates 2.
Clarkson 4, St. Patricks 2.
Hamilton 2, Amherst 0.
Harvard 4, Dartmouth 2.
Mass. Aggies 1, Williams 0.
Minnesota 4, Wisconsin 1.
Union 4, Rensselaer P. I. 2.
West Point 4, Vermont 1.
Yale 7, Princeton 1.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Drake 71½, Grinnell 32½.
Indiana St. Ohio State 47.
Iowa 56, Chicago 30.
Notre Dame 66, Butler 18.

No Change in Race for Can-Am Title

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	33	1	4	118	60	67
Providence	17	3	12	90	83	39
Boston	10	2	18	69	95	22
Philadelphia	9	3	18	57	83	21
New Haven	7	3	20	46	100	17

RESULT FEB. 14

Springfield 7, Philadelphia 3.

RESULTS FEB. 15

New Haven 2, Boston 1.
Providence 5, Philadelphia 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16—The New Haven Eagles displayed an improved brand of hockey here last night to defeat the Boston Tigers in a fast Canadian-American Hockey League game by the score of 2 to 1. The play was exceptionally good throughout the game, the Bostonians fighting furiously to turn back the Eagles, but were frustrated by Jakie Forbes, New Haven goalie, who turned in another fine exhibition at goal. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		BOSTON
Chouinard, Keating, lw	rw	Boyd, Taylor
Convey, Burmister, c	c	Burke, Runge
Boucher, Kuhn, rw	lw	Loucks, Harris
Speyer, Radley, Jeremiah, ld	rd	Foster, Brander
Pringle, Radley, rd	ld	Mackey, McNeil
Forbes, g	g	Grant

Score—New Haven 2, Boston 1. Goals—Boucher and Convey, for New Haven; Taylor, for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—The Rhode Island Reds scored their first victory over the Philadelphia Arrows since Dec. 7, when they beat the invaders, 5 to 1, here Sunday night. "Gizzy" Hart, Providence captain, led the attack with three goals, two of which came within two minutes of each other in the last period. Leo Murray, former Providence player, scored Philadelphia's only goal. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, G. Giroux, Harrington, lw	rw	Buckles, Garrett, Bradley
Gaudreault, Cook, c	c	Andrews, Anderson, King
Cormier, Harrington, Dreis, rw	lw	Hudson, C. Murray, Conroy
Carson, McCaffrey, ld	rd	Coulter
Vail, rd	ld	Paulhus
M. Murray, g	g	Roberts

Score—Providence 5, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Hart 3, Gaudreault, Cook for Providence; L. Murray for Philadelphia. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Cormier 2, Harrington for Providence; Garrett, Anderson for Philadelphia. Referees—M. E. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16—Springfield's Indians defeated the Philadelphia Arrows for the second time in a week by scoring a 7-to-3 victory at the West Side Arena, here, Saturday night. The game marked the return of Eugene Carrigan to the Springfield lineup. He has been loaned to the Indians for the remainder of the season by the New York Rangers. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Benson, Heximer, lw	rw	Buckles, Garrett, Conroy
Starr, Grant, Carrigan, Waite, c	c	Andrews, Murray
Saunders, Heller, rw	lw	Hudson, Anderson
Wilson, Callighen, ld	rd	Coulter, Nichols
Wilson, Seibert, rd	ld	Paulhus
Moore, g	g	Roberts

Score—Springfield 7, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Heximer 2, Callighen, Carrigan, Heller, Saunders and Starr for Springfield; Nichols, Andrews and Garrett for Philadelphia. Assists—Waite 3, Heximer and Grant for Springfield; Hudson, Anderson and Coulter for Philadelphia. Referees—F. A. Synnott and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Tulsa Now Leading Race by 12 Points

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	23	2	6	103	58	46
Kansas City	17	3	11	54	35	34
Chicago	16	2	16	79	67	32
Duluth	15	1	15	67	63	30
Buffalo	15	4	12	61	58	30
Minneapolis	11	2	19	50	80	22
St. Louis	5	0	23	38	91	10

RESULT FEB. 14

Tulsa 5, Minneapolis 2.

RESULTS FEB. 15

Tulsa 4, Minneapolis 1.
Chicago 4, Kansas City 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16—The team of Shamrocks, representing Chicago in the American Hockey League, went into third place in the championship race Sunday, when the Illinois skaters defeated the Kansas City Pla-Mors in the Ice Palace here, by the score of 4 to 2. The summary:

CHICAGO		KANSAS CITY
Wiseman, McFayden, lw	rw	Dunfield, McCormick
Headley, Denneny, c	c	Mitchell, Campbell
Wiseman, Brydson, rw	lw	Ranger, Goodmall
Taylor, Burland, ld	rd	McLeod, Jamieson
Mulligan, Clayton, rd	ld	Halderson, Jagunich
Timmins, g	g	Byrne

Score—Chicago 4, Kansas City 2. Goals—Brydson 2, Riley, Mulligan for Chicago; Dunfield, McLeod for Kansas City. Assists—Denneny, McFayden for Chicago. Referee—Edward O'Leary, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 16—Tulsa wound up its home stand Sunday by defeating an improved Minneapolis sextet, 4 to 1, to increase its lead in the American Hockey League race to 12 points over the second-place Kansas City club. The summary:

TULSA		MINNEAPOLIS
Moffatt, Lafrance, Metcalfe, lw	rw	Oddson, DePaul
Sheppard, Keats, c	c	Johnson, O'Neill
Wakeford, Marker, Powley, rw	lw	Gordon, Redding
Hansen, ld	rd	Carbol, Coutu
Williams, rd	ld	Munro, Collings
Christelle, g	g	Levine

Score—Tulsa 4, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Wakeford 3, Williams, Moffatt for Tulsa; Oddson for Minneapolis. Assists—Sheppard 2, Johnson for Tulsa. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Minneapolis had an American Hockey League game with the Tulsa Oilers won here Saturday, until the Millers grew a bit careless guarding Burr Williams, and then Williams, a product of northern Minnesota hockey, stepped out and scored four goals, three of them unassisted, to give Tulsa a 5-to-2 victory. The summary:

TULSA		MINNEAPOLIS
Lafrance, Moffatt, Metcalfe, lw	rw	Oddson, DePaul
Keats, Sheppard, c	c	Johnson, O'Neill
Marker, Wakeford, Powley, rw	lw	Gordon, Collings, Redding
Trapp, Hansen, ld	rd	Carbol, Coutu
Williams, rd	ld	Munro
Christello, g	g	Levine

Score—Tulsa 5, Minneapolis 2. Goals—Williams 4, Sheppard for Tulsa; Oddson, Johnson for Minneapolis. Assists—Sheppard, Keats, Wakeford for Tulsa. Referee—Bill O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MARTIN KEEPS TITLE IN SQUASH RACQUETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 16—Argue Martin of Hamilton, last week elected member of the Ontario Legislature, retained his Canadian squash racquets title Sunday when he defeated Jack McCausland in a four-game match. Martin won the first, 15—9, but lost the second, 7—15, and the third was a stirring struggle which not only was won by Martin, 18—14, but took a heavy toll among his opponents and the champion won the fourth 15—4.

In the semifinals Martin defeated a former title holder, Jack Chipman of Toronto, 15—8, 15—7, 15—9, while McCausland was given a great battle by J. A. Duchesneau, the last local player to remain in the event. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated C. H. Polley, Buffalo, 15—13, 15—8, 17—14.
J. H. Chipman, Toronto, defeated W. M. Vickers, Toronto, 11—15, 15—11, 15—9, 15—8.
J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated M. O'Reilly, Toronto, 15—3, 15—5, 15—10.
J. McCausland, Toronto, defeated A. W. Smith, Buffalo, 15—10, 15—12, 16—15, 17—16.

Semifinal Round

Argue Martin defeated J. Chipman, 15—8, 15—7, 15—9.
J. McCausland defeated J. A. Duchesneau, 15—9, 14—18, 15—14, 15—10.

Final Round

Argue Martin defeated J. McCausland, 15—9, 7—15, 18—14, 15—4.

PAUL KELLER IS SECOND

George Bullwinkle of the College of the City of New York won the 1000-yard invitation scratch run of the forty-second annual track and field meet of the Boston Athletic Association at the Boston Arena, Feb. 14, with Paul Keller of France about a yard behind in 2m. 17 1-5s. Philip Edwards of Hamilton Olympic Club of Canada won the 600-yard run in 1m. 15 4-5s. Stella M. Walsh of the New York Central Railroad A. A. of Cleveland, won the women's 40-yard dash in 5 2-5s. Mary Carew, Medford Girls Club, was second.

VAN RYN RALLIES TO WIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, won the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Heights Casino, yesterday, coming from behind to defeat P. K. Shields, New York, in the final round, 6—3, 2—6, 2—6, 6—0, 6—1. Shields and G. S. Mangin won the doubles honors by defeating H. L. Bowman and P. G. Rockafellow, 6—4, 5—7, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

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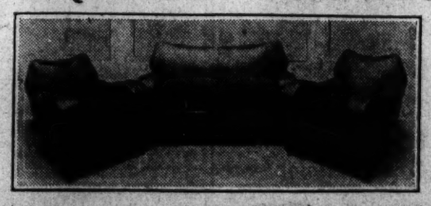

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George Kojac Sets New World's Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 16—George H. Kojac '31 of Rutgers University, established a new world record for the 440-yard freestyle swim here Saturday night, and aided his team in scoring a 47-to-24 victory over Dartmouth College in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet. Kojac's time for the event was 4m. 55s., bettering the mark set by Raymond M. Ruddy '32 of Columbia University, at 4m. 55 3-5s. Dartmouth won the water polo game, 46 to 33. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutgers; A. H. Kramer '32, Rutgers, second; R. M. Cukor '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—25.3s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by McCord, Rutgers; W. R. Kink '33, Dartmouth, second; Drake, Rutgers, third. Time—57 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; M. B. Smith '31, Rutgers, second; W. D. Howland '33, Dartmouth, third. Time—3m. 25s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by George H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; Chase, Dartmouth, second; C. A. Barritt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—4m. 55s. (New world's record).

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. S. Monagan '33, Dartmouth; J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers, second; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 49 2-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers; Paul Simonson '31, Rutgers, second; K. B. Weeman '33, Dartmouth, third. Winner's points—32.6.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers; G. S. Thatford, Dartmouth, second; Cordoza, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 46 2-5s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—One intercollegiate record was broken as Princeton defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet here Saturday by a score of 46 to 25. The new record was made by E. J. Moles Jr. '32 of Princeton when he won the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 33.8s. He held the former record of 2m. 37.2s. Pennsylvania won the waterpolo game 62 to 22. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton; second, W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; third, J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton. Time—24.9s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton Jr '33, Princeton; second, W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton; third, W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania. Time—54.7s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; second, J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania; third, I. L. Lee Jr. '31, Princeton. Time—2m. 26.6s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; second, H. A. Breed '33, Princeton; third, L. J. Gray Jr. '32, Princeton. Time—5m. 18.4s.

150 Yard Backstroke—Won by R. W. Long '33, Princeton; second, E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton; third, Peterson, Pennsylvania. Time—1m. 49.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; second, R. A. West '33, Princeton; third, G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania. Time—2m. 33.8s. (New intercollegiate record.)

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, 98 points; second, W. F. Mountain Jr. '31, Princeton; third, W. S. Lusby '31, Pennsylvania.

300-Yard Relay—Won by Princeton (I. L. Lee Jr. '31, H. L. T. Koren '33, F. E. Sagendorph '31, E. P. Scherer '33). Time—1m. 41.8s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 16—Taking all first places except those in the breaststroke and backstroke events, the United States Naval Academy defeated Columbia University here Saturday, 51 to 20, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet. The navy waterpolo team also was victorious, 66 to 19. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Thompson, Naval Academy; Davis, Naval Academy, second; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, third. Time—23.5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Thompson, Naval Academy; E. L. Jahncke Jr. '33, Naval Academy, second; D. A. Savoia '31, Columbia, third. Time—54.3s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. T. West '32, Naval Academy; L. M. Mustin '32, Naval Academy, second; V. H. Rosen '32, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 34.8s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Naval Academy; Julius Dolges '33, Columbia, second; J. T. West '32, Naval Academy, third. Time—5m. 30.8s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. N. Rowland Jr. '32, Columbia; Atkins, Naval Academy, second; Walter Scheel '32, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 54.7s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. J. T. Callahan '32, Columbia; Jordan, Naval Academy, second; Morton, Naval Academy, third. Time—2m. 47.3s.

Fancy Dive—Won by C. C. Lucas '31, Naval Academy; H. H. E. Jorgenson '32, Columbia, second; McCampbell, Naval Academy, third. Winner's points—84.2.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Naval Academy (Green, F. L. Ashworth '32, Davis, F. H. Ashworth '31). Time—1m. 42.8s.

WOMEN'S TEAM BREAKS RECORD

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 16—Led by Capt. Georgina Hubert of West Hartford, Conn., the University of Vermont women's rifle team established a new world's record for the small new style targets by making a perfect team score of 500 in matches here last week with Massachusetts Agricultural College, the University of Hawaii, and the University of Arkansas. The other girls making possibles, besides Miss Hubert, were Edith C. Pritchard of Pawlet, Ethel C. Bishop of Springfield, Frances E. Thomas of Jeffersonville, all of Vermont, and Evelyn I. Slayton, manager of Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

MANITOBA GRADS WIN

ZURICH, Switz., Feb. 16 (AP)—The University of Manitoba Graduates, winners of the international hockey tournament at Kyrnica, Poland, defeated a Zurich team 14 to 2 Saturday. Mackenzie scored five of the Canadians' goals in the wild scoring jamboree, while Morrias and Blake Watson counted twice each.

RYERSON DEFEATS MACGOVERN

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., won his fourth Florida golfing crown of the season Saturday, defeating E. Terry Macgovern, Great Barrington, Mass., 5 and 4, for the St Valentine title.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Penn M. C. 11, Princeton 7½.
West Point 15, Harvard 8.
Yale 23, Governors Island 13½.

BOSTON SEXTET WINS

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (AP)—Boston Hockey Club, runner-up in the recent International tournament, defeated Swedish Nationals, 2 to 1, in an exciting game here Saturday.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Annapolis 69, Columbia 19.
Dartmouth 48, Rutgers 33.
Pennsylvania 62, Princeton 22.

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Alternating Schedule for Yale and Princeton Elevens

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Yale University in announcing its football coaching staff for the fall of 1931 also made known that Princeton has accepted Yale's invitation to inaugurate for a three-year period an alternating schedule in football. Tradition is broken by having the game played on the Saturday after Thanksgiving day. Yale heretofore has closed its season before the holiday.

Harvard's game with Yale will be played on the Saturday preceding Thanksgiving day as usual.

The invitation to Princeton was extended by the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association and the statement explanatory of it was issued by John M. Cates, director of athletics.

The varsity coaching staff will be Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, whose contract was entered into for another year just prior to the Princeton game last fall, and Adam Walsh, formerly of Notre Dame, Charles A. Comerford, Yale '18, and Benjamin Friedman, Michigan '27.

The junior varsity coaching staff will be Raymond W. Pond '25, Waldo W. Greene '30, John F. Codman '30, Francis T. Vincent '31, and Robert A. Hall '30.

The freshman coaching staff will be: Cleon S. Osbourn '15, head coach, and Reginald D. Root '26, Stewart P. Scott '28 and Paul O'Connor, assistants.

As to the freshman coaching staff, Director Cates said the names given will be the nucleus, additions to which will be made later. The revised schedule for next fall was made a part of the statement. The dates are as follows:

Oct. 3—Maine; 10—Georgia; 17—Chicago at Chicago; 24—West Point; 31—Dartmouth.
Nov. 7—St. Johns of Maryland; 21—Harvard at Boston; 28—Princeton.

The acceptance by Princeton of an alternating schedule in football means that every other year only will the Orange and Black close its football season with the Blue.

FAVORITES ADVANCE IN CLASS B. SQUASH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Favorites continued to advance as the third round was practically completed on Saturday in the United States Class B squash tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club. All seven of the surviving seeded players won easily in straight games, while most of those counted on to cause trouble were also victors. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity Club, 15—7, 15—5.
J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated Henry A. Haines, Park Avenue S. C., 15—12, 15—1.
W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—10.
L. S. Green, City A. C., defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—6.
Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C., defeated J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., 18—15, 15—5.
W. B. Hervey, Fraternity Club, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, 18—14, default.
F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—9.
W. B. Ryan, Short Hills Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—2, 18—13.
Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—5.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue S. C., 15—7, 15—10.
S. B. Jones, Park Avenue S. C., defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, 15—9, 15—12.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—3.
J. B. Quincy, N. Y. A. C., defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue S. C., 15—3, 15—5.

YATES DEFEATS PERKINS

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Arthur Yates of Rochester, N. Y., won the South Florida amateur golf championship Saturday after a hard match with T. Philip Perkins, ex-British amateur champion, 2 and 1.

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ROBINSON WINS SKATING TITLE

Takes North American Speed Championship—Murray Is Second

NORTH AMERICAN SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Skater and Home	Points
Ross Robinson, Toronto	130
Ray Murray, New York City	80
Allan Potts, Brooklyn	70
Valentine Bialis, Utica	40
Irving Jaffee, New York City	30
O'Neil Farrell, Chicago	30
Bert Taylor, New York	30
Frank Stack, Chicago	30
Lloyd Guenther, Detroit	10

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 16—Ross Robinson, the veteran Canadian speed skater, won the North American speed-skating championship, here Saturday, with 120 points to his credit, 40 points more than were scored by Ray Murray of New York City in the four days of racing.

Two senior championship events were held here Saturday, the three-mile event and the one-half mile race. Valentine Bialis of Utica, N. Y., won the former in 9m. 9s., with Bert Taylor of New York City second and Irving Jaffee, also of New York City, third. Allan Potts of Brooklyn won the half-mile event in 1m. 19 2-5s., Robinson being second and Bialis, third.

Edward Stundl of Chicago won the intermediate boys' championship with 70 points. Orel Duffey of Toronto again distinguished himself by making a new world's record of 1m. 32s., for the half-mile and winning all four of the events in the Junior Boys (under 14 years) division, scoring 120 points to take the title.

Claytonne Burnette of Detroit, and James McCarthy of Saranac Lake tied for the junior boys' championship (under 16 years), and Burnette won in a half-mile skateoff for the title.

Northwestern Is Still Undefeated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Northwestern University made it seven straight, and remained undefeated in the "Big Ten" championship basketball race, when it outscored University of Chicago, 27 to 15, at Bartlett Gymnasium here Saturday night. With their strenuous guarding, the Maroons held the league-leading Wildcats to 10-all in the first half. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN		CHICAGO
Reiff, lf	rg	Fish, Ashley
McCarnes, Johnson, c	c	Parsons
Smith, lg	rf	Yates
Marshall, Seghi, rg	lf	Stephenson

Score—Northwestern University 27, University of Chicago 15. Goals from floor—Reiff 4, McCarnes 2, Smith 2, Riel 2, Marshall, for Northwestern; Parsons 2, Porter, Yates, Fish, for Chicago. Goals from foul—McCarnes 3, Reiff, Smith, for Northwestern; Yates 3, Stephenson 2, for Chicago. Referee—P. C. Lane, Umpire—P. H. Young.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16—University of Minnesota overwhelmed University of Wisconsin in a "Big Ten" conference basketball game, here, Saturday night, 42 to 15. A rebuilt Badger team, with four regulars of the first semester squad missing, was unable to cope with the taller and more experienced Gophers, who presented two full quintets of almost equal effectiveness. The summary:

MINNESOTA		WISCONSIN
Loose, Engebretson, lf	rg	Poser
Schoening, Robinson, rf	lg	Rebholz
Bondy, Kresowski, c	c	Wichman, Fries
Cielusak, Bethel, lg	rf	Steinmetz, Steen
Licht, Sommers, rg	lf	Nelson, Moran

Score—University of Minnesota 42, University of Wisconsin 15. Goals from floor—Licht 3, Sommers 3, Loose 3, Schoening 2, Robinson, Bondy, Kresowski, Cielusak for Minnesota; Rebholz 2, Poser, Nelson for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Loose 5, Schoening 5, Kresowski 3, Bondy for Minnesota; Steen 3, Rebholz 2, Poser, Fries for Wisconsin. Referee—S. E. Feezle. Umpire—J. B. Travnicek.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 16—Purdue University's basketball squad evened its count in the Western Intercollegiate Conference race here Saturday night by defeating the Indiana University quintet, 28 to 15, in a fast contest. Indiana took an early lead, 10 to 4, but Coach W. L. Lambert of Purdue put J. E. Eddy '33 into the lineup, and the sophomore forward provided the spark that sent Indiana into a rout. The summary:

PURDUE		INDIANA
Wooden, Eddy, lf	rg	Zeller, Massy
Porter, rf	lg	Vellar
Stewart, c	c	Jasper, Mickey
Kellar, lg	rf	Campbell, Miller
Parmenter, rg	lf	Dauer, Ashby

Score—Purdue University 28, Indiana University 15. Goals from floor—Eddy 4, Porter 2, Stewart, Kellar, Parmenter for Purdue; Campbell 3, Ashby, Dickey for Indiana. Goals from foul—Eddy 3, Kellar 3, Porter 2, Wooden 2 for Purdue; Vellar 3, Miller 3, Dickey, Zeller for Indiana. Referee—John Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—J. J. Molony, Notre Dame.

NAVY SIGNS FLANNAGEN

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 16 (AP)—Christy Flannagen, former star halfback at Notre Dame, has accepted the offer of the Navy Athletic Association to coach Middie backfield candidates next season.

Kansas Wins From Nebraska Five, 34-29

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16—University of Nebraska basketball team was defeated by the University of Kansas here Saturday night, 34 to 29, before 7000 spectators. It was a game of thrills that kept the record crowd of the "Big Six" conference on edge throughout the game. The summary:

KANSAS		NEBRASKA
Bishop, lf	rg	Hokuf
O'Leary, rf	lg	Koster
W. Johnson, Ramsey, c	c	Maclay, Conklin
Cox, lg	rf	Davey
Page, rg	lf	Fisher, Conklin

Score—University of Kansas 34, University of Nebraska 29. Goals from floor—Bishop 7, O'Leary 4, W. Johnson 3, Cox 2 for Kansas; Davey 4, Maclay 3, Hokuf 3, Fisher 2 for Nebraska. Goals from foul—W. Johnson, Ramsey for Kansas; Davey 3, Fisher, Maclay, Koster for Nebraska. Referee—Dwight Ream, Washburn. Umpire—H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 16—Paced by C. H. Huhn '31, who scored 13 points during the evening, University of Missouri defeated University of Oklahoma, 27 to 17, in a "Big Six" basketball game Saturday night. It was Oklahoma's sixth defeat in the Conference race. The summary:

MISSOURI		OKLAHOMA
Davis, Zinn, lf	rg	Graalman, Roberts
Wagner, rf	lg	Meyer, Potts
Huhn, Boezmeier, c	c	Lecrone, Jackson
Collins, lg	rf	Beck
Campbell, Palfreyman, rg	lf	Anderson, Grady

Score—University of Missouri 27, Oklahoma 17. Goals from floor—Huhn 6, Wagner 4 for Missouri; Graalman 2, Beck, Grady, Lecrone, Meyer for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Collins 5, Davis, Huhn for Missouri; Beck 4, Meyer for Oklahoma. Referee—Leslie Edmonds, Ottawa. Umpire—Harry Houston, Southwestern.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	23	3	10	82	51	49
Windsor	19	5	13	107	87	43
London	17	4	15	72	62	38
Cleveland	16	5	15	90	83	37
Pittsburgh	14	7	14	77	85	35
Detroit	14	1	21	69	93	29
Syracuse	9	3	24	84	121	21

RESULTS FEB. 14

Pittsburgh 2, London 1, overtime.
Cleveland 5, Syracuse 3.
Buffalo 3, Windsor 1.

RESULTS FEB. 15

Syracuse 4, London 1.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.

PITTSBURGH DEFEATS LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 16—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets provided the first of a series of week-end surprises in the International Hockey League competition here Saturday night, when they defeated London Tecumsehs, 2 to 1, in an overtime game. Pittsburgh is now within 2 points of Cleveland Indians for fourth place.

SYRACUSE IS STUBBORN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16—Syracuse Stars put up a stubborn but losing fight against Cleveland in an International Hockey League game here Saturday night. Cleveland won 5 to 3.

BUFFALO BEATS WINDSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 16—Windsor Bulldogs bowed to Buffalo Bisons, 3 to 1, in a hard-fought International League contest here Saturday night before a near-capacity gathering. It was Buffalo's twenty-third victory of the season.

SYRACUSE UPSETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 16—Frank Foyston's struggling Syracuse stars furnished one of the biggest surprises of the International League season here Sunday night by defeating London Tecumsehs 4—1.

HERBERT'S SHOT WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16—Detroit Olympics, faced with the prospects of being kept out of International League playoffs for the first time in three years, gained a 4-to-3 victory over Cleveland Indians here Sunday night. A long shot by Jimmy Herbert, late in the third period, decided the contest.

AUSTRALIA WINS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 16—Australia beat the West Indies in the fourth test match here Feb. 14 by an innings and 123 runs, the match being finished in two days. W. M. Woodfull and D. G. Bradman, who made 83 and 152, respectively, added 212 for a second wicket and Australia was able to declare at 3 o'clock with the score 328 for 8. Bradman hit 15 fours during his stay of 4¾ hours. Requiring 230 to avoid an inning's defeat, the West Indies could only score 107. H. Ironmonger, who took 7 for 23 in the first innings, taking 4 for 56, A. Fairfax 4 for 31 and S. V. Grimmett 2 for 10.

LEE WINS ORMOND BEACH TITLE

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Raleigh Lee, Columbus (O.) golfer, won the Ormond Beach championship for the second consecutive year when he defeated Fielding Jackson, Point Judith, R. I., 7 and 6, in the 36-hole finals yesterday. Lee started raggedly but was 1 up when they finished the first nine and from there on to the end of the match his ability to send his chip shots dead to the pin kept him well in the lead.

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CANADIENS AND BRUINS TRIUMPH

Leaders Increase Margin—Rangers Beat Chicago—Two Tie Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	22	4	7	108	67	48
Chicago	19	2	11	81	52	40
Rangers	14	6	13	81	67	34
Detroit	14	6	13	80	71	34
Philadelphia	3	3	26	53	136	7

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	20	4	8	97	66	44
Toronto	16	6	10	69	64	38
Americans	13	8	12	57	58	34
Montreal	14	5	14	73	80	33
Ottawa	6	2	24	60	100	14

RESULTS FEB. 14

Toronto 1, Detroit 1, overtime.
Boston 4, Montreal 3.
Philadelphia 1, Americans 1, overtime.

RESULTS FEB. 15

Rangers 2, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 2, Americans 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16—In one of the roughest and most bitterly fought National Hockey League games of the season in Philadelphia, the Quakers held the New York Americans to a 1-to-1 overtime tie at the Arena, Feb. 14, before a crowd of 3000 hockey fans.

PHILADELPHIA		AMERICANS
Jarvis, Howe, lw	rw	Patterson, McVeigh
Milks, Lowrey, c	c	Burch, Himes
Barton, Kilrea, Drury, rw	lw	Emms, Shappard
Coulson, Crossett, ld	rd	Dutton, Simpson
Shields, McKinnon, rd	ld	Ayres, Brydge
Cude, g	g	Worters

Score—Philadelphia 1, New York Americans 1. Goals—Milks for Philadelphia; Burch for New York. Assists—Drury and Barton for Philadelphia; Emms and Dutton for New York. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and O. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The Canadiens of Montreal spoiled a chance of the New York Americans to clinch third place in the international group of the National Hockey League, here, last evening by defeating them, 2 to 0, in a game that was well below the recent standard of both teams. Even Morenz failed to show his dazzling speed, except on an occasional dash.

CANADIENS		N. Y. AMERICANS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	rw	Patterson, McVeigh, Carson
Morenz, Lepine, c	c	Burch, Himes, Hughes
Gagnon, Larocheille, Wasnie, Rivers, rw	lw	Emms, McVeigh, Carson, Dutkowski
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd	Dutton, Simpson
S. Mantha, Leduc, Lesieur, rd	ld	Ayres, Simpson, Brydge
Ainsworth, g	g	Worters

Score—Canadiens 2, Americans 0. Goals—Gagnon 2, for Canadiens. Assists—Joliat 2, Morenz for Canadiens. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 16 — Montreal Maroons lost more ground in the struggle for a playoff place in the National Hockey League, when they were defeated by the Boston Bruins on Saturday night, 4 to 2. The defeat, coupled with the Americans' tie, enabled the latter to take third place and the Maroons dropped into fourth position. The Bruins played steady and systematic hockey throughout and presented a strong defense. They scored a goal in each of the first and second periods, and forced the locals to carry the play to them. The Maroons tried hard, but their play was erratic, although they kept the puck in Boston territory a considerable portion of the time.

BOSTON		MONTREAL
Barry, Galbraith, Lyons, lw	rw	Smith, Ward, Brydson
Beattie, Welland, Chapman, c	c	Stewart, Phillips
Oliver, Clapper, Darragh, rw	lw	Siebert, Trottier
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd	Wilcox, Conacher, McVicar
Shore, Pratt, rd	ld	Gallagher, Munro
Thompson, g	g	Kerr

Score—Boston 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Clapper 2, Shore and Owen, for Boston; Stewart and Phillips, for Montreal. Assists—Welland and Oliver, for Boston; Conacher and Trottier for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Feb. 16—With Detroit and the local Maple Leafs each scoring a goal in the third period, Detroit after eight minutes' play and the locals five minutes later, the two teams divided the points in an overtime National Hockey League game here Saturday. It was the fourth and final game between the two clubs in the regular season and the Falcons finished with the edge, having won both games at home and losing and tieing in this city.

TORONTO		DETROIT
Cotton, Jackson, lw	rw	Cooper, Aurie, Filmers
Blair, Primeau, c	c	Lewis, Goodfellow, Hay
Bailey, Conacher, rw	lw	Newman, Sorrell, McCabe
Day, ld	rd	Roekburn, McInenly
Clancy, Horner, rd	ld	Noble
Chabot, g	g	Dalson

Score—Toronto 1, Detroit 1. Goals—Hay for Detroit; Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Primeau, Jackson and Clancy for Toronto. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—The Rangers from New York scored a 2-to-1 victory over the Black Hawks of this city in national Hockey League game before 13,000 people at the Chicago Stadium here last night. In a last minute flurry the Hawks sent a tieing puck into the net but Referee F. J. Ion ruled it no goal. He said there was interference by Chicago players.

RANGERS		CHICAGO
F. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, lw	rw	Ingram, March, Couture
Boucher, Murdock, c	c	DeeJardins, Somers, Cook
W. Cook, Thompson, Maracle, rw	lw	Romnes, Adams, Gottselig
Peters, Jerwa, ld	rd	Graham, Abel
Johnson, Regan, rd	ld	Bostrom, Wentworth
Roach, g	g	Gardiner

Score—New York Rangers 2, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Dillon and Cook for New York; March for Chicago. Assists—Thompson for New York; Adams for Chicago. Referees—F. J. Ion and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Alabama P. I. 42, Vanderbilt 25.
Amherst 19, Drexel 16.
Annapolis 52, Lehigh 29.
Arkansas 29, Baylor 25.
Augustana 30, Elmhurst 29.
Boston U. 24, Trinity 19.
Buffalo 54, Hobart 11.
Butler 38, Louisville 16.
Brooklyn P. I. 41, Alfred 23.
California 37, Stanford 34.
Carnegie Tech 35, Georgetown 20.
Clemson 32, Kentucky 28.
Citadel 33, Wofford 28.
Colgate 35, Niagara 24.
Columbia 25, Dartmouth 24.
Conn. Aggies 28, R. I. 27.
Cornell 28, Princeton 23.
Cornell C. 25, Beloit 22.
Danville 37, Hanover 22.
Duke 34, North Carolina 23.
E. Stroudsburg 54, Coast Guard 33.
Fordham 27, C. C. N. Y. 26.
Georgia 44, Georgia Tech 15.
Hiram 23, Kent State 21.
Hope 31, Kalamazoo 28.
Illinois 26, Iowa 23.
Iowa Central 49, Parsons 26.
Kansas 34, Nebraska 29.
Kutztown 32, Shippensburg 27.
Long Island 29, Wagner 25.
Lowell T. S. 46, Clark 38.
Luther 37, Columbia (La) 24.
Manhattan 23, New York 21.
Maryland 45, W. Maryland 35.
Mich. State 34, Loyola (Ill.) 16.
Minnesota 42, Wisconsin 15.
Missouri 27, Oklahoma 17.
M. I. T. 38, St. Michael's 26.
New Hampshire 37, Mass. Aggies 24.
N. Y. Aggies 40, Alumni 23.
Northwestern 27, Chicago 15.
Oberlin 36, Denison 17.
Oregon State 47, Idaho 40.
Panzer 38, Trenton Teachers 34.
Pennsylvania 35, Harvard 34.
Penn State 37, West Virginia 27.
Pittsburgh 39, West Point 32.
Presbyterian 47, Erskine 36.
Providence 48, Upsala 36.
Purdue 28, Indiana 15.
Rensselaer 51, Northeastern 37.
Rice 30, Texas 43.
Ripon 29, St. Mary's 25.
Rutgers 28, Lafayette 20.
So. California 34, U. C. L. A. 22.
So. Dakota 33, Morningside 17.
So. Methodist 37, Texas Aggies 22.
Southwestern 33, Union 29.
Springfield 34, Vermont 17.
St. Louis U. 27, Vanderbilt 11.
St. Stephen's 94, Cooper Union 37.
St. Thomas 32, Hamline 17.
Swarthmore 28, Stevens Tech 26.
Syracuse 51, Rochester 37.
Temple 42, Bucknell 28.
Tufts 35, Worcester P. I. 19.
Ursinus 38, Albright 35.
Virginia 45, Catholic 28.
Washington 34, Washington State 23.
Western Reserve 30, Case 26.
W. and M. 29, V. M. I. 28.
W. and J. 26, Muhlenberg 25.
Williams 38, Wesleyan 29.
Wooster 43, Akron 33.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 13, Pennsylvania 4.
Boston 8, Bowdoin 5.
Harvard 9, New York 8.
Illinois 9, Purdue 8.
Norwich 11, Vermont 6.
St. John's (N. Y.) 13, Rutgers 2.
Virginia M. I. 6, Virginia 3.
West Point 11, Princeton 6.

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HUSKIES NEAR FOURTH TITLE

Defeat Cougars Again—Oregon State, Southern California, California Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 16—By a score of 34 to 23, the University of Washington basketball quintet defeated State College of Washington Saturday night, a second consecutive game. With only four games left to play, two on the Cougars' home floor and two on Idaho's, Washington's victory virtually cinched a fourth consecutive championship for the present title holders in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference.

WASHINGTON		WASH. STATE
Fuller, Gritsch, West, lf	rg	Pesco
Swygard, Nelson, Perry, rf	lg	Wills
Swanson	c	Gordon
Cairney, lg	rf	McLarney, Cross
Perry, rg	lf	Holsten

Score—University of Washington 34, State College of Washington 23. Goals from floor—Fuller 3, Swygard 3, Cairney 2, Nelson 2, Swanson for Washington; Holsten 3, McLarney 3, Pesco 3, Gordon, Wills for Washington State. Goals from foul—Swanson 3, Fuller for Washington; Holsten, Gordon, Wills for Washington State. Referee—Stanley Riddle. Umpire—Elra Hunter.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 16—Oregon State College tightened up on a last half rally of the University of Idaho, just in time to win the final game of the four-game series, 47 to 40. The Beavers made a clean sweep of the four games.

OREGON STATE		IDAHO
Lyman, lf	rg	Drummond, Hall
Ballard, rf	lg	Hale
Pagans, Bailey, c	c	Auckett, Smith
Merrill, lg	rf	Wicks, Lacey
Grayson, Thomas, rg	lf	Barrett, Christians

Score—Oregon State College 47, University of Idaho 40. Goals from floor—Merrill 4, Lyman 6, Pagans 4, Ballard 3, Grayson 3, for Oregon State; Wicks 5, Barrett 4, Auckett 3, Hale 2, Drummond, Hall, for Idaho. Goals from foul—Ballard 2, Pagans 3, Merrill, for Oregon State; Wicks 3, Drummond 3, Hall, Hale, for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris, Seattle. Umpire—Emil Piluso, Portland.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16—University of Southern California remained tied with the University of California for the leadership of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference by defeating the University of California at Los Angeles Saturday night, 24 to 22, in one of the most thrilling contests ever played in the Olympic Auditorium.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.
Gardner, lf	rg	Lubin
Pierce, rf	lg	Lemeke, Brotemarkle
Nemer, c	c	Gilbert, Knowles
Capps, lg	rf	Von Hagen
Caldwell, rg	lf	Linthicum

Score—University of Southern California 24, University of California at Los Angeles 22. Goals from floor—Gardner 3, Nemer 2, Caldwell, Pierce, Capps for Southern California; Knowles 3, Lemcke 2, Von Hagen, Linthicum, Lubin for California at Los Angeles. Goals from foul—Gardner 2, Caldwell 3, Pierce 2, Capps 2 for Southern California; Von Hagen 3, Lubin, Lemcke, Gilbert for California at Los Angeles. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire—J. B. Blewett.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Feb. 16—Two floor goals by Joseph J. Kintana '32, California forward, arched through the basket in the closing minutes of play to give the Bears a 37-to-34 victory over the Stanford University basketball quintet here Saturday night and even the annual series between the two colleges. The third and deciding game of the series will be played Feb. 21 at Oakland.

STANFORD		CALIFORNIA
Moffatt, lf	rg	Vendt, Stone
Cordry, Meade	rf	Comfield
Reynolds, Doub, c	c	Read
Rintala, lg	rf	Davis
Fawcett, Baker, rg	lf	Kintana

Score—University of California 37, Stanford University 34. Goals from floor—Davis 3, Kintana 4, Comfield 3, Read 2, Vendt 2 for California; Moffatt 6, Meade 3, Reynolds 3, Doub, Baker for Stanford. Goals from foul—Read 3, Comfield, Davis for California; Cordry 2, Fawcett 2, Reynolds, Rintala, Meade, Baker for Stanford. Referee—R. N. Kay. Umpire—T. A. Fitzpatrick.

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MINNESOTA SEXTET TRIUMPHS BY 4 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16—The University of Minnesota hockey team closed its home season by scoring a 4-to-1 victory over the University of Wisconsin here Saturday night. It was the second consecutive victory which the Gophers won from the visiting Badgers. The summary:

MINNESOTA		WISCONSIN
Gibbs, Hollingsworth, lw	rw	Siegel, Kabat
Todd, Constantine, c	c	Bach, Kubista
Ryman, Gould, Johnson, rw	lw	Thomsen, Gallagher
Conway, Rundell, ld	rd	Miekiejohn
Carlsen, Bergeron, rd	ld	Metcalfe
Jones, g	g	Prisch

Score—University of Minnesota 4, University of Wisconsin 1. Goals—Ryman 2, Gould, Gibbs for Minnesota; Thomsen for Wisconsin. Assists—Todd 2, Rundell for Minnesota; Bach for Wisconsin. Referees—Nicholson and Kasler, Minneapolis. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Annapolis 51, Columbia 20.
Bowdoin 47, Springfield 30.
Delaware 47, Carnegie Tech 21.
Harvard 38, Syracuse 24.
Illinois 50, Purdue 25.
New York 43, Lafayette 16.
Princeton 48, Pennsylvania 25.
Rensselaer P. I. 60, M. I. T. 17.
Rider 33, Manhattan 30.
Rutgers 47, Dartmouth 24.
Springfield 47, Bowdoin 30.
Union 41, Boston 25.
Wesleyan 53, Conn. Aggies 23.
West Point 44, Amherst 36.
Worcester P. I. 50, Brown 27.

WOODS AND COSGROVE WIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., and Joe Cosgrove of New York, won their matches in the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament at Dwyers yesterday. Woods defeated Morgan Hughes of Boston, 40—35, in 63 innings. Hughes' high run was eight; Woods' five. Cosgrove defeated Sam Ackerman of Baltimore, 40—38, in 72 innings. His high run was four; Ackerman's three.

STENEN WINS SKI RACE

OBERHOF, Ger., Feb. 16 (AP)—Ole Stenen, of Norway, won the 50-kilometer (30 miles) endurance skiing race here today. Peder Vangil, of Norway, was second and Karl Lindberg, of Sweden, third. The winner's time was 3h. 32m. 9s.

VETERAN BUFFALO GOLFER WINS

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Lee Chase, veteran Buffalo golfer, won the annual Miami-Biltmore St. Valentine's Day tournament yesterday from Jimmy West, Miami, 12 and 11.

U. S. RACQUETS CHAMPION WINS

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—Stanley G. Mortimer, United States racquets champion, won the annual gold racquets title here yesterday, defeating Clarence C. Pell, 15—11, 14—17, 4—15, 15—10, 15—5.

MANITOBA GRADS TRIUMPH

ZURICH, Swit., Feb. 16 (AP)—The University of Manitoba Grads, world's amateur hockey champions, defeated a picked Swiss team yesterday, 3 to 0.

SKI UNION IN OLYMPIC GAMES

OBERHOF, Ger., Feb. 16 (AP)—The international Ski Union yesterday decided to participate in the winter sports of the 1932 Olympic games at Lake Placid, N. Y.

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ILLINOIS SWIMMERS WIN FROM PURDUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 16—Taking first place in four of the six individual events and winning both relays, the University of Illinois swimming team opened its western conference dual meet season here Saturday by defeating Purdue University, 50 to 25.

The Illinois waterpolo team had little difficulty in winning, 8 to 2. G. W. Wagner '31 led the victors with four goals.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by S. J. Carter, Purdue; second, R. W. Pashby, Illinois; third, A. Z. Sleeper, Purdue. Time—58.1s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Brock, Illinois; S. J. Carter, Purdue, and G. W. Wagner, Illinois, tied for third. Time—2m. 34.3s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Brock, Illinois; second, Nicholas Gordon, Illinois; third, R. C. Wheaton, Purdue. Time—5m. 30.3s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by F. G. Barthelomew, Illinois; second, M. T. Lautenbeck, Purdue; third, A. R. Crathorne, Illinois. Time—1m. 48.3s.

300-Yard Breaststroke—Won by L. P. Mathiel, Illinois; second, E. E. Williamson, Illinois; third, P. C. Read, Purdue. Time—2m. 44.4s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois (J. C. Williamson, Gordon Bartholomew, Joseph Brock); second, Purdue (H. F. Winchell, M. T. Lautenbeck, A. Z. Sleeper, S. J. Carter). Time—1m. 44.4s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Illinois (Pomeroy Sinnock, E. E. Williamson, J. C. Williamson); Purdue (M. T. Lautenbeck, P. C. Read, S. J. Carter), second. Time—3m. 35.8s.

Fancy Diving—Won by D. H. Sheets, Purdue (124.5); R. G. Moench, Illinois, third (117.6); Morris Schreier, Illinois, third (113).

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 16, Princeton 16.
Brown 25, Boston 11.
Chicago 14, Iowa 12.
Columbia 20, Harvard 8.
P. and M. 21, Pennsylvania 11.
Indiana 23, Northwestern 11.
Lafayette 16, Brooklyn P. I. 14.
Lehigh 21, Cornell 9.
Michigan 26, Ohio State 6.
Penn State 19, Syracuse 11.
St. Lawrence 20, Norwich 12.
Tufts 38, Amherst 0.
West Point 28, M. I. T. 8.
W. and L. 25, V. P. I. 5.

NAVY CLAIMS RIFLE RECORD

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 16 (AP)—A new national intercollegiate rifle record was claimed Saturday as the Annapolis gunners defeated Ohio State, 1413 to 1330. The match was shoulder-to-shoulder on the indoor range.

WHITE

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Toy Man, a Squashy Bun and a Gray Pigeon

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

HE HAS a little stall of his own on the worn stone steps of the city building, just where the afternoon sunlight creeps round the pillars and catches the painted colors of the toys.

On the highest step, in a majestic row, stand the stout policemen with the round heads which nod to everyone passing that way. Below them are the red fish which flap their fins and have an india-rubber band stretched across their backs to keep them from blowing away. Then come the switchbacks, with the little cars that run backward and forward, carrying their tiny passengers, who manage, by some means or other, to keep their seats even when they find themselves completely upside down. On the bottom step is the canary tray. The canaries spend their entire time pecking at the seed the Toy Man strews there; yet, for some reason or other, they never manage to finish it.

The wintry days grew duller and duller, and the duller they grew the colder they became. No one seemed to want to look at the toy stall, and the children who might have been interested were hurried along by their mothers. It was no sort of weather to be standing about on a pavement, and the wind blew between the church pillars as if it were determined to carry the toy stall with its nodding policemen, its red fish, its switchbacks and its canaries, clean away.

* * *

The Toy Man stood first on one foot and then on the other. He blew on his right hand, he blew on his left hand, and he puffed out his cheeks. He began to think he had not chosen a very good place for his stall, and wondered if there might not be a better one somewhere in the big city. He had not sold a toy all day, and as he packed up for the night, he felt quite sad and miserable.

The next morning things were just the same. The Toy Man put his hand in his pocket and found he had only one sixpence left. He bought a large, squashy bun from a shop, and unpacked his toys. He started the policemen's heads nodding in a row, fixed the red fish beneath the rubber band, wound up the switchbacks, and set the canaries pecking at the seed.

Now it so happned that a gray pigeon, whose family had belonged to the place for generations, looked down from his perch on the city church and espied, with his sharp little emerald eye, the canaries pecking on their tray.

"Hallo!" said he to himself. "That's funny."

He looked down for a long time, turning his head this way, then that, so that first one eye and then the other should have a chance of looking at the pecking canaries. He was surprised to notice that when a canary toppled over on its side it made no effort to get to its feet again, but waited for the Toy Man to pick it up; and that although the tray was full of seed some of the canaries had ceased pecking and were standing absolutely still with their beaks resting on the board. The whole thing was so peculiar that he flew to a lower edge to get a closer view.

The seed looked remarkably tempting. He waddled a little nearer, and then a little nearer still. Funny birds, those canaries; most unusual. Their mothers can never have shown them how to eat when they were babies. He felt it would be a neighborly thing to give them a lesson just to explain that it is no good poking one's beak at a seed unless you intend to swallow it.

He gave one more careful look and finally, despite the row of nodding policemen, and the flapping fish, and the energetic switchbacks, he landed, with one big plop, among the canaries on the little board.

* * *

And then, to his amazement, he discovered that the seed which had looked so tempting from a distance, was not seed at all, but only pretend stuff.

He pecked at it once or twice to make quite sure, and then he looked up at the Toy Man in a questioning way.

The Toy Man had just taken his squashy bun out of its bag. He thought if he ate it slowly the wind wouldn't feel so cold. But as he tore off a piece he caught the pigeon's eye.

"Hi!" cried he. "Come off that tray!"

The pigeon obediently hopped to the steps.

"Just see what you've done," said the Toy Man. "You've knocked all my canaries over." And he set about winding them up again. "What's the matter with you, anyway?" he inquired, for the pigeon kept edging nearer and nearer. "Hungry? Well, so am I. All the same—" and he threw a morsel of bun to the pigeon.

Between them they shared the bun, and before it was finished they had become such friends that the pigeon was taking full control of the toy stall.

For some reason or other it amused the passers-by to see a real live bird picking up crumbs among the toy canaries, and instead of hurrying by they stopped to watch, and having stopped they noticed what jolly faces the fat policemen had, and they bought one or two. And then they noticed how pretty the red fish were, and they bought one or two of them; and then they said, "Did you ever see such a clever switchback?" and bought it there and then; and finally they thought they must not go home without a pecking canary.

By the end of the day the toy stall was almost empty, and the Toy Man's pockets were almost full.

And if you do not believe that this story is true, just take a walk round by the city church and you will see the Toy Man for yourself; you will see the fat policemen and the red fish and the switchbacks and the canaries; you will see the friendly pigeon, and many other pigeons as well, some on the canary board, some on the Toy Man's knee, some on his hands, and some on his shoulders. For the more squashy buns he buys the more the pigeons come, and the more the pigeons come the quicker the toys sell.

There is brisk business today on the worn stone steps of the city church.

Our Pet Monkey

Our pet monkey, Tillie, was kept in a cage near the house during the warm summer months and in the winter she was transferred to the cow barn where it was warm. A box was placed about five feet above the floor between two calf pens, on a receptacle for feeding hay.

Last winter, after Tillie was comfortably located in her winter quarters, a cat with whom she had been on friendly terms made her abode with her. The two would lie in the box cuddled up together and looking thoroughly contented. One morning upon going to the barn there were found five little kittens occupying the box with them.

Tillie felt it her duty to help mother the kittens and she would take one up, and holding it closely to her for a while, talk to it; then put it back in the box. When they were old enough to climb up on the edge of the box Tillie was kept very busy watching them and pushing them back into the box, for fear they would fall off. Occasionally one would fall down into the calf pen and Tillie would lose no time in climbing down and carrying it back to the box, at the same time scolding the calves. Pussy always felt able to go away, for she knew her babies were being taken care of. In this way Tillie helped mother the kittens until they were too large for her to handle. S. K.

Firelight in the Nursery

The fire's so red,
The flames are all astir,
And leap, and leap. I love
To see them there.

It's dark. The flames
Show red against the door.
When Nannie brings a light
They show no more.

"Tea's ready! Come,
Sit on your little chair,
And let me tie your bib,
And smooth your hair."

It's nice, this bread
With butter; VERY nice;
And honey thickly spread
On every slice.

Nannie has told
A story. It was good,
About a little girl
Called "Riding Hood."

And now it's time
For me to go to bed.
The fire is clear, and bright,
And goldy-red.

Then Mummie comes
And tucks me in so tight.
The firelight twinkles
When she says, "Goodnight!"

DOROTHY M. THORNTON.

Belinda Learns to Skate

Belinda Mitten (age four weeks), sat down upon her tail,
And made her disappointment known in one sad, mewish wail.
"Might I suggest," said Brother Tim, a fancy skater fleet,
"You might go faster if you'd try to skate upon your feet."
"Oh dear, oh dear!" Belinda cried, "I'd follow your advice,
But every time I try to go, I sit down on the ice."

"I know a way," said Brother Tim, who loved his sister dear,
"I'll hold your paw and skate with you, and soon you'll lose your fear."
So slowly round the pond they went. And then they went quite fast.
And after that, Belinda found that she could skate at last.

G. R. S.

The Red Queen's Adventures

"THE idea," the Red Queen cried indignantly, "nearly ten o'clock, and nobody here to dust us yet." She beat a sharp tattoo on her red-painted ivory breast with her red-painted ivory fan and looked impatiently around.

"Well, I declare, if that fidgetty pen hasn't fallen out of that brass inkstand again," she added, and looked severly at a china kitten that never left off chasing its tail.

"Never mind, my dear," the White Queen said soothingly, "just look at the sunshine lighting up those amber beads like fairy lanterns, and the crystal ones shining like dewdrops."

"Oh, my crown and fan!" bewailed the Red Queen, "I'm sure you are the most careless lot of curios I was ever among." The pawns tried to look as though they were not there, the knights stared into space and pretended not to hear, the little jade elephant winked one eye at the big ebony elephant, the gold tassels on the mandarin's coat tinkled with merriment and suddenly grandfather clock boomed the hour.

"I declare," the Red Queen began again as soon as it was quiet. A key grated in the door lock. "Hush, hush!" murmured the Red King and the White King together and in walked the mistress of the little curio shop. She hung up her hat, took a soft duster, and soon she was busy dusting and rearranging. She dusted each chessman tenderly and set him back so gently.

At last it was the Red Queen's turn, but just then a lady came into the shop, and the mistress set her down with the duster on a glass case. Alas, the Red Queen was very near the edge, so near that as the mistress moved away, her gown brushed the duster, the duster brushed the Red Queen and both of them toppled over into the abyss below! The Red Queen felt herself tumbling over and over in mid-air till suddenly she came to rest in darkness.

"I am looking for a pretty handbag for my little niece," the lady said, and she looked and looked at square bags, round bags, oblong bags, leather bags, stuff bags, plain bags, fancy bags, but not one was just right for the little niece.

Then the mistress of the curio shop remembered a soft white woollen bag with a little black felt puppy dog with brown bead eyes worked in one corner. It hung below the glass case, its silver clasp undone, and she picked it up by its silver chain. "Lovely," cried the lady, "the very thing!" The bag was wrapped in tissue paper and put in a cardboard box. It was done up in purple paper and tied with green string, and the lady took it to the post office.

* * *

The curio shop's mistress went back to her dusting. Where was the Red Queen? She hunted high and low, she looked at the other chessmen but they could give her no help, and by night the Red Queen was still missing from her place. The door clicked shut behind the mistress and she went home. The Red King shook his head sadly. "She may have been a bit fiery sometimes," sobbed the White Queen—"it's her color and she can't help that—but nothing seems the same without her!"

Meanwhile, what had happened to the Red Queen? She rolled over in the darkness and lay still. It was soft and comfortable after turning somersaults in the air and she felt quite relieved. If only it weren't so dark she might find out where she was, but a soft blackness shut her in on every side.

Suddenly she felt the darkness moving, with herself in the midst of it. How strange it was, to be sure! Now the soft walls of blackness closed in around her, and all the time she was being moved around and around, up and down, over and over, till she never knew whether she was on her head or her heels. "Most mysterious," she gasped."

Then she heard muffled rumblings and grumblings, clangings and bangings, whistlings and shriekings. "Most bewildering!" reflected the poor Queen. Then for some time all was quiet and she dozed off to sleep and dreamt that the Red King and her companions in the little curio store were hunting for her.

* * *

The big elephant with a lighted lamp in the howdah on his back led the way, the Red King held onto his tail, and all the others followed (all except the kitten who couldn't leave off chasing its tail), each holding onto the one in front, with the teeniest white ivory mouse last of all. The Red Queen laughed aloud and woke herself up. What was that rustling? Surely she had more room now?

"Oh, Mamma! Come quickly, see what Auntie has sent me. A lovely, lovely bag with the cutest little black puppy on it and a silver chain." The Red Queen felt herself shaken vigorously. "There now, I've undone it," she heard the same sweet voice exclaim. "Do look inside, soft grey silk—and oh, Mamma, Daddy, look, the funniest little red wooden doll." The Red Queen stood upright in the little girl's hand and blinked at the sudden light. "Wooden doll, indeed!"

Yes, she had tumbled into the open bag that Auntie had bought for her little niece and had been wrapped up and mailed, and had traveled by train and been delivered her many miles away from her family.

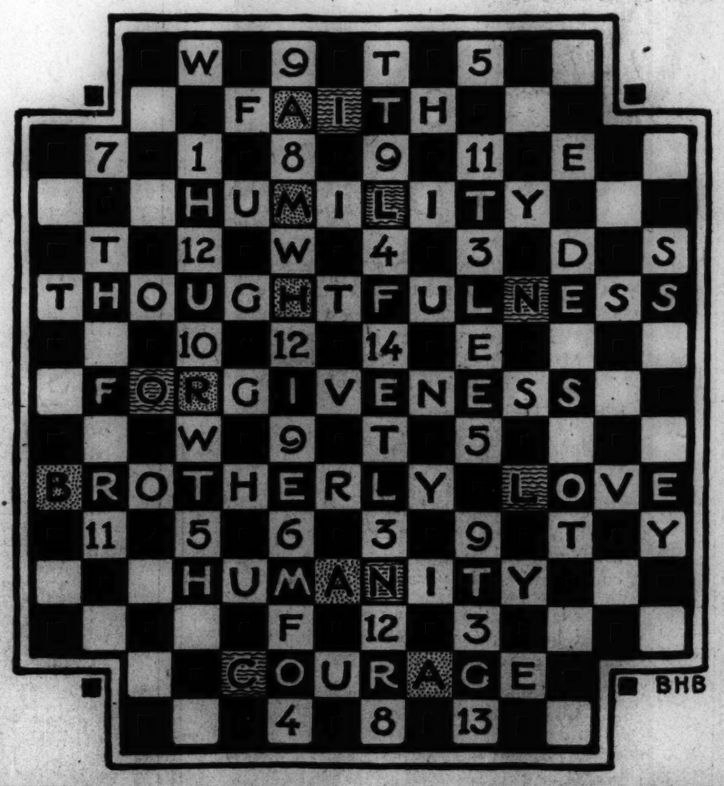
"That is not a wooden doll, Marjorie," the little girl's father was saying, taking up the quaint wee figure and looking her over carefully, "but the Red Queen of a very old and beautiful set of ivory chessmen." The Red Queen cheered up—here was a sensible man anyway. "I wonder where Auntie got her. Such a set is just what I want. We'll write and ask her if the rest of them can be found and bought."

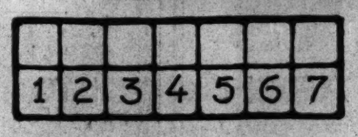
The Red Queen quivered so with joy and excitement that she nearly had another tumble. She longed to tell him all about the rest of her family and how glad they'd be to come and live with such a sensible man.

The mistress of the little curio shop was looking at the Red Queen's empty place, feeling sure that she would occupy it again some day, when Auntie came in and her mysterious disappearance was explained. Then every one of those handsome chessmen was wrapped up tenderly and carefully and packed in a box and sent on the long journey to rejoin their Red Queen.

"I always was a pioneer," said the Red Queen triumphantly, when they gathered around her on the chess board, "and now, just think, we are going to play again after a hundred years of idleness. I hope you are all well refreshed, and nimble, too," she added a trifle severely, "remember you are only two hundred years old."

Name and Number Puzzle





There are seven beautiful words written in this puzzle. The first is "faith" and you will easily find the others. Hidden in these words is the name of a great man. The letters spelling his first name have a background of dots, and those spelling his last name a background of horizontal lines.

Place these letters, so as to spell his name, in the numbered squares below the puzzle.

Next, in the place of the numbers in the puzzle picture, put the letters which bear the same number, and, reading alternate lines, you will find some words used in a famous speech by this great man.

Something to Make

Perhaps Mother has an old wooden cookery bowl which she no longer uses. If so, she will probably be glad to let you transform it into a gay fruit bowl. You can easily do this by painting it any bright attractive color, using one of the quick-drying enamels now on the market. The bowl will be very pretty plain, but if you care to, you can decorate it with cut-outs or transfers.

You can also make a bird bath out of a discarded wooden cookery bowl of this kind. Paint the bowl inside and out with a pretty color, give it a coat or two of shellac, and it will be ready to nestle in the shrubbery or in the flower bed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Block Puzzle published Feb. 9:

The world is so full
Of a number of things,
I am sure we should all
Be as happy as kings.

The Mail Bag

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the letters in the Mail Bag, but this is the first time I have ever written one myself. I am attending a private school in Chicago, Ill. Every Saturday we take a trip to some interesting place in or near the city. We have been to the Adler Planetarium, the Field Museum, the Art Institute, the Navy Pier, Lincoln Park Zoo, Garfield Park Conservatory and up to Eagle Lake. I enjoyed most of all our visit to the planetarium, the zoo and the museum. After we had seen the interesting collections at the museum, we decided to have a museum of our own. We have already started to collect stamps and coins.

Because I am especially interested in the country of Africa, I should like to hear from a boy my age (10½) in that country.

Love to all Mail Baggers. Norman N.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Editor:

For quite a while I have been watching the Mail Bag quite closely for a foreign correspondent who was my age (11 years).

Two or three weeks ago I was, as usual, reading the letters in the Mail Bag, when I saw a letter from a girl in Hamelin, Germany. That letter seemed to be just what I was looking for, because the girl was just my age and could write and speak English. I was going to cut out that letter and write to her, but I mislaid that copy of the Monitor. If my letter is published, perhaps she will write me a letter.

Our town was founded in 1628. John Woodcock, one of the early settlers, was a brave and courageous pioneer. The school that I attend was named after him. He kept a hotel or garrison, called by some people Woodcock's Garrison, and by others the Steamboat Hotel. The site of the town was only dense woods then and a settler was sometimes two or three miles from his nearest neighbor. The town has quite a few interesting places: the Old Powder House, and the Angle Tree Stone, the boundary line between the Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

I should like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, especially from Switzerland, France, England, and Belgium.

Bettie W.

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA

Dear Editor:

I should like to write a letter to the Mail Bag. I always read the letters of other boys and girls. We live in Rumania and I have a governess who is a Christian Scientist. She takes me sometimes to the Sunday service, where I am the only child, and everybody is so kind to me. As it is very far from my house Daddy sometimes gives me his car and Grandmama never forgets to give me quite a new coin of 20 lei for the collection.

Having a nice collection of stamps, I should like to exchange with a boy about my age or older. I am 9 years old.

Tudor E.

SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and am in the 8A grade. We live in a small town of about 2500 people.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. We do not have a church here, but hold our meetings in the Legion Hall.

I should like to hear from boys in France, Italy and Spain. I should like especially to have a description of Rome as it is today. I hope I am not asking too much.

John H.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Martha S. (8), Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Beverly W. (9), East Orange, N. J.—Especially from foreign countries.

Constance V. (10), Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Interested in music.

Jean S. (10), Regina, Sask., Canada.

Regina C. (11), York, Pa.—Collecting stamps, wild flowers and snapshots.

Maxine A. (11), Duarte, Calif.

Jean H. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.

Eleanor V., Genesee, N. Y.

BOYS

Ralph R. (9), New Brunswick, N. J.

Charles M. (9), Rome, N. Y.—Exchange stamps. (Please send in your last name, Charles.)

Gerald R. (11), New Brunswick, N. J.—Especially from San Antonio, Texas. (Please send in your street address, Gerald.)

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THE HOME FORUM

Between Art and Artificiality

A STRANGE discrepancy exists between the methods used by modern painters and modern writers in an attempt to achieve the same purpose. To draw analogies between the arts is usually considered unwise, for each is held to exist as a separate branch of endeavor, unrelated to the others. But this is only partly true. The media of expression differ, but the need for expression, which underlies all art, remains the same; and the expression itself includes in its development certain structural necessities which run the gamut of artistic undertaking. The very catholicity of terms indicates this. No art has the exclusive use of a nomenclature denied to the others. Composition, theme, motif, rhythm, color, climax—such words are the property equally of the painter, poet, novelist, playwright, musician. All art springs from the same need and develops according to the same general laws. Only the ultimate expression and the materials employed differentiate one art from another.

It is axiomatic that the tendency of an age is revealed in its art. The well-bred romanticism of the Victorian era is reflected in painting, music, and literature that are well bred and romantic, though none the less of a sturdy beauty and vitality. Similarly, the tenor of the post-war age is purported to be revealed in jazz, ultra-impressionistic art, and a literature of chaos and pessimism. The development away from the supposed artificiality of the nineteenth century toward a pitiless analysis of human life and emotion is recognized as characteristic of our time. What is not so generally recognized is the fact that this development has taken one direction in painting, and in literature, precisely the opposite.

The hue and cry of artificiality is raised by the modernist against the school of art known as academic or conservative. The exponents of this school still endeavor to paint the subjects of their choice, whether landscape, still life, or figure, in such a guise as to be both recognizable and pleasing to the eye. A painting which fulfills these conditions incurs the vitriolic condemnation of a certain, and by no means small, group of modernists. Others, who have brought the modern influence to bear on a fundamentally conservative attitude, are more tolerant; but to the bona fide modernist they, too, are unworthy serious consideration. The purpose of the extreme modern group—who, in their own opinion, alone are modernists—is not so much to paint a certain subject as to reproduce the impressions or emotions evoked by that subject. The result is seldom beautiful, and can seldom be understood by any but the painter himself and the few whose emotions chance to duplicate his. Indeed, the less similarity a layman can discover between the painting and its subject, and the nearer his bewilderment approaches to actual dismay, the better the modernist is pleased.

The modernist builds his composition on a basis of invisible lines, curves, and masses which he recognises as playing on his subject and changing it into something which the average person cannot see. If asked to explain his work, he will do so in terms of "mass," "bulk," "plane," "dynamics," "measure," "pattern." And in the course of the explanation he will make it plain that a painter who paints what he sees, much as the layman would see it, is a photographer, an illustrator. He is not an artist.

The cry against artificiality is raised with no less vigor by the modern writer. But the practice which the painter condemns as artificial the writer acclaims as genuine. Accurate delineation of a scene and painstaking rendition of detail are the delight of the latter, as they are the horror of the former. The modern writer refuses to see a pattern in events; the modern painter refuses to see anything but a pattern. If the pattern is not there, the painter will put it in—what he calls pattern, at any rate. If it is there, the writer will take it out.

Pattern in a narrative is the orderly sequence of cause and effect, the interplay of character, background, and circumstance, working to produce the unit of experience which constitutes the story and is known, technically, as the plot. Until now, plot has held an honorable position as an important, if not essential, element in a successful story. Today, plot is an outcast. The intellectuals have discovered that plot is artificial. Accordingly, plot must go. And to a very large extent plot has gone, as a study of the stories appearing in the better magazines will prove.

In place of plot, the writer of today offers what the modern painter cannot tolerate: a record, microscopic in its fidelity to detail. The modern story is a snapshot of experience. A man spends an evening in a café in Montmartre. He sees certain types of people and thinks certain things about them. The writer describes the people and the thoughts, and that is a story. A ship is wrecked. The writer describes the scene, the passengers, their reactions to the catastrophe and to each other. That is a story. The reader does not ask, "What happens next?" He is looking at a photograph, and nothing happens next in a photograph. There is no protagonist, no antagonist, no problem, no solution—no pattern. These things are artificial, Victorian, passé. The writer who employs them is a trickster, a romancer, a sentimentalist. He is not an artist.

It used to be held, and by some is still held, that the fundamental purpose of art is the revelation, the expression, the perpetuation, of beauty, and that an artist is one who makes use of certain materials to achieve that end. But both the painter and the writer of the extreme modern school have eschewed this end. They are animated almost wholly, it would seem, by the desire to avoid artificiality; and they are not at all concerned that they avoid beauty as well. One is forced to the conclusion that they hold beauty and artificiality to be synonymous. This position is open to serious challenge. It may prove the rock on which the extreme modern movement will wreck itself. For art without beauty is like mathematics without numbers, music without sound, poetry without words. One may ask whether it has any existence.

B. B. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA REVISTA DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HERALD DER CHRISTLICHEN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Poetry

Poetry is old, ancient, goes far back. It is among the oldest of human things. So old is it that no man knows how and why the first poems came.

When it shall happen sometime that men gather their gifts and go to work to write a history of language, then it may be that we shall have at the same time a history of poetry. For the first poems of man probably came about the same time the first men, women and children spoke the first human words on earth. . . .

Yes, poetry is old. The first men that walked the earth, before men had learned to write, must have talked poetry to each other sometimes. Among the oldest things we have today which tell us about the Indians, the Chinese, the Egyptians, how they lived and talked, thousands of years ago, are the writings we know to be poetry. These writings have words that go along with timebeats, with rhythm, one-two, one-two, one-two-three-four. They had drums among the Indians, the Chinese, the Egyptians, thousands of years ago. And the words of their poetry move along like drum-beats, keeping time, now fast, now slow, drumming easy and slow at the opening of a war dance, drumming faster and faster, wild and furious, till it is so swift only the best-trained warriors can stand the speed of the dance that is drummed.

We have old poems, some so old no man knows how far they go back in time. One beautiful ancient English poem has no author whose name we know. Where it came from no history books tell us. It goes like this:

On a misty moisty morning, when
cloudy was the weather,
I chanced to meet an old man all
clothed in leather.
He began to compliment and I began
to grin,
"How do you do? and how do you do?
and how do you do again?"

This is only one of many fine and strange poems we have out of the long ago. Nobody knows who wrote them or whether they were first spoken centuries before they were written down to meet our eyes in books.

What is poetry? This question no man has ever answered in such a way that all men have said, "Yes, now we know what poetry is." . . .

When Walt Whitman says, "The poet is the answerer," we are interested. If we could know just what he means by "the answerer" we would know just what he means by "the poet." One poet says poetry must be "cold, lonely and distant," not knowing that some readers of poetry are glad to have books which are warm, friendly. . . . Another poet has said poetry is "emotion remembered in tranquillity." What does that mean? It is anybody's guess what that means. To know exactly what it means we would have to know exactly what is emotion, what is tranquillity, and what we do when we remember. Otherwise it is an escape from words into words, "passing the buck," or winding like a weasel through language that ends about where it begins. "He came out of the same hole he went in at."—From the introduction to "Early Moon," by CARL SANDBURG,

(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Tunes That He Hums

(To a Little Boy)

Song is a river—
But these little tunes you hum
Are brooks purling
Over the clear-washed pebbles,
Brooks singing to sunlight
With ripples of blue—
Meadow-wise and content.

HELEN MARING.

In Mistral's Country

I started early on Monday morning to walk to Saint-Remy. It was fine and sunny again, but there was a touch of the mistral. The road winds up through the limestone crags to a col from which there is a view even more magnificent than that from Les Baux to the south. The undulating plain, all silver and delicate green and indigo and deep purple, stretches away on either hand, and very far away rise the snow peaks of the Pyrenees, like mountains in a dream. The Rhone and the Durance are at about equal distances to the right and left, the Durance flowing on one side of the Alpilles to join her sister at Avignon, and both these together passing the other side on their way to the sea. Beyond Avignon are the heights of the Cevennes and the Basses-Alpes to close in the picture, of which the foreground is the very heart of the rich and picturesque Provençal country, . . . immortalized by Mistral, who was born in the village of Maillane, a few miles off the road I was taking that day.

I walked on to Montmajour through the most delightful country. The road dipped up and down, crossed thymy, brumbly, rocky heaths and gave promise of pleasant villages to come. One begins here to get out of the plain, and on the low heights, the comfortable land, dotted with wrestling farms and towers and steeples, can be seen stretching away to the white Alpilles, upon which Les Baux perches and makes its romantic presence felt, though it cannot be seen. . . . The little hills all around were covered with thyme, rosemary, asphodel, box and lavender. In odd corners there were vines, patches of olives on the lower slopes and plantations of almond trees, twisted, dark and stunted, on the stony ground, and wild fig-trees in the clefts of the rocks. This sparse vegetation was all that these rugged hills could show; the rest was nothing but waste and scattered rocks. But how delicious it smelt! How we revelled in these hills and gorges and ravines, with their sonorous Provençal names! —ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, in "A Spring Walk in Provence."

A Woodland Singer

Them, thus pursuing where the track may lead,
A human voice arrests upon their way;
They stop, and thither, whence the sounds proceed,
All eyes are turned in wonder,—not dismay;
For sure such sounds might charm all fear away:
No nightingale whose brooding mate is nigh,
From some sequestered bower at close of day,
No lark rejoicing in the orient sky,
Ever poured forth so wild a strain of melody.

The voice which through the ringing forest floats
Is one which, having ne'er been taught the skill
Of marshalling sweet words to sweeter notes,
Utters all unpremeditate, at will,
A modulated sequence, loud and shrill,
Of inarticulate and long-breathed sound,
Varying its tones with rise and fall and trill,
Till all the solitary woods around
With that far-piercing power of melody resound. . . .

Anon, advancing thus the trees between,
He saw beside her bower the songstress wild,
Not distant far, himself the while unseen.
Mooma it was, that happy maiden mild,
Who in the sunshine, like a careless child
Of nature, in her joy was carolling.
A heavier heart than his it had beguiled
So to have heard so fair a creature sing
The strains which she had learnt from all sweet birds of spring.

For these had been her teachers, these alone;
And she, in many an emulous essay,
At length into a descant of her own
Had blended all their notes,—a wild display
Of sounds, in rich, irregular array,—
And now, as blithe as bird in vernal bower,
Poured in full flow the unexpressive lay;
Rejoicing in her consciousness of power,
But in the inborn sense of harmony yet more.

—From "A Tale of Paraguay," by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

The Town Hall and Market, Haarlem. From a Painting by Gerrit Berckheyde

THIS painting of the Town Hall and Market Square of Haarlem hangs in the Frans Hals Gallery of that town. It was painted by a native of Haarlem, Gerrit Berckheyde, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. When the struggle for independence was over in Holland, and the foundations of commercial prosperity were laid, through such means as the founding of the Dutch East India Company, a new era began for Dutch pictorial art. Frans Hals was one of the principal figure painters in Haarlem in the first half of the seventeenth century, but the vigor of the school was maintained by his successors, and there are notable examples of landscape painters, such as Ruysdael, and painters of street scenes such as the brothers Berckheyde.

The Town Hall remains almost unchanged to the present day. Only the columns on the right and the balcony they supported have been removed. The old houses on either side have been replaced by modern buildings. By a skillful disposition of the light and shade and by the grouping of the figures in the foreground, Berckheyde has made the most of a beautiful subject, and has produced a very harmonious whole.

Haarlem was then, as now, the center of the great bulb industry and had been a thriving town for several centuries. Parts of the Town Hall date from the twelfth century, but it was largely restored in 1620.

לויט ווי דוד האָט פייגעקומען גלית

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

האָם פרס. עדזי, די עכטדעקקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סייענס, אזוי גרויס אויפגעליסענדע ערצעהלונגען פון די היילונג שריפטען, וואָס שולדערען די מאכט פון גומעס איבער שלעכטעס, מוז מען צוגעבען אז די געשיכטע פון דוד המלך זיעג איבער דעם שונא, גלית פון גת, שטאַרצט ארויס פויל מעהר פון אלע, און פויל פון אן ידען קענטשען מענטש, וואָס זוכט דעם אמת, כּוח צו שלעכטעס אויסצוטרייבן. כדי ער זאל קענען בייזיקומען ידער מין שלעכטעס. אַנדאויל קיין קערפערליכע גבורים, לויט ווי גלית, שפאציירען נים איבער דער וועלט הייגם צו טאָג, פון דעסטוועגען האָבען מיר נאָך נים אין גאנצען פערגעסען די גבורים פון קראנקהייטען, זינד, פרי סקייטען, און קאַמפּף, וועלכע נעפּינען זיך צושפּרייט איבער דער וועלט, און וועלכע באַרופען זיך אויף דעם נאָמען פון דוד המלך. אין דער אנטוויקלונג פון דיזען קאַמפּף, די גיסטיגע אידעען פון דער וועלט, די גלויבען פון פּראַקטישע מענטשען, זענען אויך אַנטפּלעקט געוואָרען. אין דעם קאַמפּף האָבען מיר נאָך נים אין גאנצען פערגעסען די גבורים פון קראנקהייטען, זינד, פרי סקייטען, און קאַמפּף, וועלכע נעפּינען זיך צושפּרייט איבער דער וועלט, אין פּראַקטישע מענטשען, וואָס האָבען אויך אַנטפּלעקט אַז דוד המלך האָט אויך גערעדט וועגען דעם וואָס מען רופט „כּוח פון גייסט". אין דעם קאַמפּף האָבען מיר נאָך נים אין גאנצען פערגעסען די גבורים פון קראנקהייטען, זינד, פרי סקייטען, און קאַמפּף, וועלכע נעפּינען זיך צושפּרייט איבער דער וועלט, אין פּראַקטישע מענטשען, וואָס האָבען אויך אַנטפּלעקט אַז דוד המלך האָט אויך גערעדט וועגען דעם וואָס מען רופט „כּוח פון גייסט". אין דעם קאַמפּף האָבען מיר נאָך נים אין גאנצען פערגעסען די גבורים פון קראנקהייטען, זינד, פרי סקייטען, און קאַמפּף, וועלכע נעפּינען זיך צושפּרייט איבער דער וועלט, אין פּראַקטישע מענטשען, וואָס האָבען אויך אַנטפּלעקט אַז דוד המלך האָט אויך גערעדט וועגען דעם וואָס מען רופט „כּוח פון גייסט".

Overcoming Goliaths

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG the many beautiful and inspiring accounts given in the Bible of the triumph of good over evil, surely David's victory over the giant, Goliath of Gath, stands out prominently, inspiring every earnest seeker after Truth to fresh endeavor in the overcoming of evil in all its forms. Even though no fleshly Goliaths are abroad today, yet the giants of sickness, sin, poverty, and discord stalk the earth, boasting themselves as having power and authority to torment mankind; and these destructive material beliefs can be overcome in no other way than that which David took.

David's victory has been looked upon as a miracle, and mankind generally has acquiesced in the belief that the age of miracles has long since passed. Christian Science, however, contradicts this, and shows that a miracle, as seen in the light of the true facts concerning God and the man of His creating, is a simple and natural manifestation of the ever operative law of God, infinite good. All, therefore, who gain the spiritual understanding of God in divine Science may follow the example of David, and utilize God's almighty power in the overcoming of evil in whatever form it may present itself.

Out in the solitude of the hills, while engaged in the humble task of tending his father's sheep, David had proved God's willingness and ability to protect him in his encounters with the lion and the bear. The bestial ferocity expressed through these animals was merely an expression of the carnal mind, which Paul tells us "is enmity against God."

When Goliath boasted himself before the armies of Israel, he simply stood for a menacing embodiment of the carnal mind. To David the pride, hatred, and aggressiveness which Goliath manifested appeared as "enmity against God;" for, when the giant cursed the shepherd boy by his gods, David boldly declared that he came in the name of the Lord of hosts, of the God whom the Philistine had defied, that all the earth might know that there was a God in Israel. With David there was no thought of personal gain or glory: he was fighting for the honor of his God, for the supremacy of good over evil.

On page 319 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "Mystery, miracle, sin, and death will disappear when it becomes fairly understood that the divine Mind controls man and man has no Mind but God." Just as the false qualities manifested by the giant were the outcome of the material belief in a mind other than God, divine Mind, so are sickness, sin, poverty, lack—inharmony of any kind—the result of believing oneself separated from God, good; and in every case and under all circumstances their remedy is the understanding of the one infinite divine Mind, for this understanding destroys the possibility of believing in any other mind. Infinite Mind expresses itself through spiritual ideas, and these ideas are the substance of man, God's full and complete image or idea.

Thus it is seen that man in God's likeness is under the direct control of Mind, and can never be deprived of this divine control. Spiritual ideas are the antidote for the negative qualities purporting to come from the so-called carnal or mortal mind. Only by reflecting these ideas in all their spiritual strength could David have overcome Goliath. In bodily presence he was but a lad, unarmed for battle, yet the giant's huge bulk and ponderous armor availed the Philistine nothing; for the humility, purity, innocence, abiding trust in God, and spiritual confidence which characterized the consciousness of David, were the only weapons necessary utterly to overthrow the false beliefs of hatred and pride arrayed against him. The stone that David flung was but the symbol of the truth with which the shepherd boy's consciousness was imbued.

One point in the account of David's victory calls for special notice. He hasted and ran out to meet the giant. So every seeker for Truth at the first suggestion of error must run out mentally to meet and defeat it. There is no need to continue contemplating such false suggestions as sickness, sin, or discord of any kind. One must see them as without foundation in Truth, and run out to meet them with mental stones in the shape of confident affirmations of the allness and omnipotence of infinite Mind.

"There was no sword in the hand of David." Christ Jesus warned his followers that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. Error can never destroy error; but when one runs out fearlessly to meet it, with no rift in his spiritual armor through which the shafts of evil may enter, the destruction of error is certain. The Christian Scientist goes out, as did David, to prove error's nothingness by replacing the false beliefs of the carnal mind with the spiritual ideas of the divine Mind, of which man is the perfect expression, that Mind which knows neither "mystery, miracle, sin," nor "death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Weaving

Neat and white
Is her room.
Neat and green
Is her gate.
Spinning early,
Weaving late,
Flies the shuttle
Through her loom.

June roses
All abloom.
June fragrance
On the grass.
Flies the shuttle
Through the loom,
Back and forth,
As I pass.

Busy hands
Cannot pause,
Busy feet
Must not wait.
Flies the shuttle
Through the loom,
Tarry not
Beside her gate.

ROBERT E. KEY.

Wilderness Glory

Come to the eastern side of the peak and look out once more upon the desert while yet there is time. The afternoon sun is driving its rays through the passes like the sharp-cut shafts of search-lights, and the shadows of the mountains are lengthening in distorted silhouettes upon the sands below. Yet still the San Bernardino Range, leading off southeast to the Colorado River, is glittering with sunlight at every peak. You are above it and can see over its crests in any direction. The vast sweep of the Mohave lies to the north; the Colorado, with its old sea-bed, lies to the south. Far away to the east you can see the faint forms of the Arizona mountains melting and mingling with the sky; and in between lie the long pink rifts of the desert valleys and the lilac tracery of the desert ranges. . . . Look out from the mountain's edge once more. A dusk is gathering on the desert's face, and over the eastern horizon the purple shadow of the world is reaching up to the sky. The light is fading out. Plain and mesa are blurring into unknown distances, and mountain ranges are dimly looming into unknown heights. Warm drifts of lilac blue are drawn like mists across the valleys; the yellow sands have shifted into a pallid gray. The glory of the wilderness has gone down with the sun. . . .

In sublimity—the superlative degree of beauty—what land can equal the desert with its wide plains, its grim mountains, and its expanding canopy of sky! You shall never see elsewhere as here the dome, the pinnacle, the minaret fretted with golden fire at sunrise and sunset; you shall never see elsewhere as here the sunset valleys swimming in a pink and lilac haze, the great mesas and plateaus fading into blue distance, the gorges and canyons banked full of purple shadow. Never again shall you see such light and air and color; never such opaline mirage, such rosy dawn, such fiery twilight. And wherever you go, by land or by sea, you shall not forget that which you saw not but rather felt.—JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "The Desert."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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UPWARD MOVE IN SECURITIES IS CONTINUED

Market Closes Strong With Gains of 4 to 8 Points for Some Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The bull campaign in stocks was aggressively resumed today.

The market closed with a strong tone, with several gains of 4 to 8 points in the more volatile issues, while Auburn surged up nearly 20.

Trading was in fair volume, transfers totaling some 3,000,000 shares. Advances were not extended materially in the afternoon trading, and there was a little easing off here and there in realising, but in the main, the advance was well maintained.

Shares up 3 to 5 included American Can, Atchison, North American, New York Central, Westinghouse and Republic Steel preferred.

Allied Chemical, Case and International Business Machines were up 6 to 8. U. S. Steel sold up nearly 2 points.

Week-End News Featureless

News of the week-end provided little help to Wall Street in its efforts to determine whether the market is making another false start, or is setting out on a sustained advance. Standard Statistic's index of business activity, as published for January, showed a gain of 3.3 points over December.

The Bureau of Labor statistics reported that January showed a decline of 4.2 per cent in employment and 3.2 per cent in pay rolls. This was characterized as largely seasonal, however. Although such industries as steel and automobile manufacturing normally accelerate in January, this is not ordinarily sufficient to compensate for the general quiet which settles upon business in midwinter. It was generally forecast at the start of the year that January would see the low mark in employment, and current indications point to some gain in February, with more pronounced pickup with the approach of spring.

The can manufacturing industry aligned itself with such lines as amusements, and beverages as virtually depression proof, both American Can and Continental Can reporting higher earnings a share for 1930 than they did for 1929. Report that the Dutch tin interests had agreed to go into the plan to restrict exports starting March 1 may result in higher tin prices, but if it definitely stabilizes tin, it should prove helpful to the can makers.

Credit was a little firmer. Call money renewed at 1½ per cent, but none was available in the outside market at a lower level, and loan calling was in fair volume.

Bonds Irregular

The behavior of the bond market at the start of a new week today was similar to recent sessions and the trend of prices was obscured by fractional changes in both directions.

United States Governments, watched very closely these days because of their sensitiveness to soldiers' bonus agitation, were mixed. Liberty 4th 4¼s and Treasury 3¾s of 1940-43 took a sharp drop while some of the other long- and short-term bonds maintained a firm trend.

The steadiness of industrials, which displayed strength last week coincident with the rally in share prices, stood out in the corporate domestic section. Such changes as occurred were on the upside. This development is held distinctly encouraging to country banks holding some obligations that had been severe sufferers from the effect of business depression. Investment rails and utilities having the highest rating were fairly steady, but there were wider fluctuations in second grade bonds with a slightly lower trend in evidence.

Foreign bonds reflected the selective buying that has been apparent in recent weeks, but small recessions tended to hold the advance in check. While long-term foreign financing in the American market has been virtually negligible since the first half of last year, the volume of short-term loans privately arranged by banks has reached large proportions, presaging a resumption of activity in long-term bond issues when further recovery of prices has been effected.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Feb. 16	Feb. 14
220	Am & Cont	15	14	14	13½
90	Am Founds	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
201	Am T&T	195	191¾	194	192½
150	Amoskeag	8½	8½	8½	8
100	Andes Pet	.18	.18	.18	..
115	Ariz2Com	1½	1½	1½	1½
130	Big Sanf	29	28	28	..
65	Bos El	70½	70	70½	71
35	Bos El pf	80	80	80¼	81
90	Bos El 2 pf	88	88	88	88
30	B&M	182	180	180	180
230	B&M pr pf	106	105	106	..
55	Bos Prop	20	19½	20	..
94	Cal Hec	9	9½	9¾	..
495	East SS	25¾	25	25½	25
45	E G&Fuel	21	21	21	..
58	E G&F pf	93	91½	92	93¾
30	Economy	20	20	20	20
43	Edison Elec	260	257	260	257
100	Em Asso	18	18	18	18
354	First Nat S	50¼	48¾	50¼	48½
25	Gen Capital	36½	36¼	36½	36
112	Gen Elec Sp	117	113	113¾	..
37	Hygrade	25	25	25	..
10	Island C pf	105	105	105	..
100	Isle Royale	6	6	6	6
415	Jenk Tel	4	3¼	4	3½
50	Me Cent	61	61	61	..
25	Mass Util	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
17	Mergenthal	86½	86	86	..
120	Mohawk	20	19½	19½	..
10	Nash	34½	34½	34½	33¾
100	Nat Ser	3	3	3	3
10	NE Equit pf	80	80	80	..
15	NE Tel	134½	136	136	136½
4694	No Butte	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
10	Norw Worc	140	140	140	142
120	Old Colony	130	130	130	130
60	Old Domin	3½	3½	3½	..
1365	Pac Mills	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
170	Quincy Min	9¼	9	9	9½
2	Reece Butt	15	15	15	..
90	St Mary Ld	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼
65	Shawmut	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
67	Stone Web	42¾	40¼	42	41¾
50	Swift & Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
30	Torrington	45½	45½	45½	48½
200	Tower Mfg	.75	.75	.75	.75
158	Uni Found	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
284	Uni Shoe	56¾	56½	56½	56½
190	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
135	Uni Gas Corp	11½	10½	11½	..
100	US&Brit pf	41	41	41	..
155	Util Hyd	4½	4	4	4¼
100	Vt Mass Ry	122	122	122	..
675	War Bros	43	40¾	42¾	40¼
20	Westfield	21¾	21½	21½	..

BONDS

$1000	Chi Pet 5s	102½	102½	102½	..
4000	NE Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..

COMMERCIAL CREDIT EARNINGS

Commercial Credit Company in 1930 earned $2.63 a common share, compared with $4.48 in 1929.

REVERE COPPER CO.

The Revere Copper & Brass Co. has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1 on the Class A stock, due at this time.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Feb. 16	Feb. 14
13½	6		Abitibi	7400	10¾	9¾	10¼	..
47	40	6	Abitibi pf	400	46¾	46½	46¾	..
33	28	2	Ala & Straus	900	33¾	31	33¾	..
32	18½	1.60	Adams Ex	4500	23½	21½	22	22
89	63½	5	Adams Ex pf	300	89	89	89	..
35½	32½	2	Adams Mill	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
5½	3¼	..	Adv-Rumely	7100	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
13½	11½	..	Adv Rum pf	3000	30½	28½	29¾	..
104½	92½	3†	Ahumada	200	98	98	98	..
9¾	7¾	.60	Air Reduc	300	101¾	98½	98¾	98¾
9½	7	.40	Airway El	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
9½	7	.40	Alaska Jun	2700	9	8¾	8¾	9
42	40	1.80†	Allegh Sil	100	40	40	40	..
12	7¾	..	Alleghany	39900	12¾	11¾	12	11½
37	30¾	5½	Alleghany pf	1700	37¼	36	37¼	36½
179½	153¼	6‡	Allied Chem	7800	169½	164	168¾	162½
126	123	..	Allied Ch pf	200	123	123	123	..
38¼	32½	2	Allis-Chal	2100	36	35	35¼	35¼
18½	15	3	AL Port Cem	300	17	17	17	17
52	54½	3‡	Am Bk Note	200	60	59½	59½	60
20¾	20	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	100	24½	24½	24½	..
35½	32	2.40	Am Brake	100	36	36	36	..
11¾	4½	..	Am Ir Sov	1900	10¾	10	10½	10¾
62½	45¾	7	Am Ir Sv pf	60	58¾	57	57¾	54
129¾	109½	4†	Am Can	34700	130¾	118	119½	117¾
148	148	7	Am Can pf	2100	150	148	148	147¾
34¾	27	6	Am Car & F	300	33½	32¾	33¾	32¾
38	29½	3	Am Chain	300	36¼	35¼	38¼	..
88	84	7	Am Chain pf	100	84	84	84	85
45	38½	2†	Am Chicle	1800	44¼	43¼	44½	43¾
19½	14¼	2.40	Am Colortype	400	15½	15	15	15¼
22¾	9	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	19000	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
29	12	..	Am European	100	27½	27½	27½	28
38¼	26¾	..	Am & Forw	84300	40¾	38¾	40	37¾
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	84¾	84¾	84½	84½
97½	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	96½	96½	96½	96½
74½	67½	..	Am & FP 7pf	400	72	71	72	70
12	8	..	Am Hawaii	1000	11	11	8	..
31¾	23¾	3†	Am Ice	400	31	30	30	..
29½	18½	2‡	Am Int Corp	7400	23½	21¾	22	21
1	1	..	Am La Pr	200	1	1	1	1⅛
26½	20¾	2	Am Locos	4900	25¾	23¾	23¾	24
81	73½	7	Am Loco pf	100	80	80	80	80
4¾	3⅞	..	Am Mach & Met	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
20½	16½	3	Am Metals	400	19¾	19¼	20	19¾
39¾	22½	7	Am Nat G pf	80	28	28	28	24¾
53¾	45	1‡	Am Pw & Lt	3600	54½	52¾	53¾	51¾
96¾	94½	6	Am P&L 6	400	98	97¾	98	..
80	78	3	Am P&L pf A	100	79½	79½	79½	..
81	80	5	Am P&L pf st	800	80½	80¼	80¾	..
19½	15½	1	Am Radiat	6300	18½	18½	19¼	18¾
145	142	7	Am Radiat pf	30	141¼	141¼	141¼	..
10¾	7	..	Am Repub	200	10¼	10	10	10½
34¾	26½	2‡	Am Roll Mill	14300	33¾	30¾	33½	30½
1	¾	..	Am Ship	300	1	1	1	1
50½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1300	56	49¾	50	49¾
4½	3¼	..	Am Solvents	500	4½	3¾	4	3¾
29	25	3	Am Sti Fnd	900	28	27¼	27¾	27
9¼	6¾	..	Am Solv pf	100	8½	8½	9¼	9
43	37	3	Am Stores	900	42	42	42	43
52½	49¾	3	Am Sugar	400	53	51¾	52	51¾
104½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	300	104½	103	103	..
17½	15¼	3	Am Tel&Cab	30	20	17½	18¼	17¾
196½	176¾	9	Am Tel&T	14100	196½	192	194¼	193¼
105	99	8	Am Type	100	99	99	99	..
68	53¾	1†	Am Wat W	13900	68¾	63¾	66¾	64
105	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	400	102½	102	102½	..
66	54¼	..	Am W W ct	2700	66	63¼	63	63
117¾	98¾	..	Am Wool	200	99¾	99½	99¾	..
35¾	21	..	Am Wool pf	1200	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
6¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
34	26	..	Am Zinc pf	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
38¾	27¾	2½	Anaconda	11300	37¾	36¼	36¾	37⅝
31½	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	31¾	30½	30½	..
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	17¾	17	17¾	17
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	63	62¾	63	..
7	4½	..	Arm Ill A	16700	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
37	30¾	5½	ArmIll B	100	31	31	31	31
47	31½	7	Arm Ill pf	2100	32¾	32	32	32¾
5¾	3¾	..	Arnold Cons	200	5¾	5¼	5½	5
28¾	24¾	2½	Asso Appar	500	26¾	26	26¾	..
27	22	2‡	Asso Dry G	1400	26¾	25¾	26¼	26
202¾	178½	10	Atchison	3400	201	198	199½	197½
106¾	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
120	103	10‡	Atl Coast L	100	114	114	114	110
23½	18	1‡	Atl Refin	4300	23½	21¾	22½	22¼
203½	161½	4‡	Auburn Auto	23400	200½	181	199	180
2½	2	..	Austin N	400	3¼	2	2¾	..
3½	1	..	Auto Sales	1900	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
4¾	3	..	Aviation	2300	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾

—B—

25¼	20¼	1¾	Baldwin	23100	25¾	24	25	24
97	88½	7	Baldwin pf	90	96	95¼	96	95¼
84	68¾	7	Balt & O	6200	84¼	82¾	83	82¾
57½	54	6½	Barker Br pf	10	55	55	55	..
14¾	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	1900	13½	13½	13¾	13¾
72¾	54	4	Beatrice	300	73¼	73¼	74¾	71
60	50	2	Beechnut	400	57¾	57	57¾	..
4	2¼	..	Belding H	200	3¼	3¼	3¾	..
22½	14¾	..	Bendix	18900	22¾	22¼	22¼	22½
28¾	20	..	Best & Co	4300	41¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
61	45½	6	Beth Steel	1400	60¾	58	60	58¾
27¾	24	1.20	Blow Knox	700	28½	25¾	26¾	26¾
30¾	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	30½	29¾	30	29½
2	1¾	..	Booth Fish	200	2	2	2	..
15	10½	..	Booth F 7pf	400	10	10	10	..
73¾	67½	3‡	Borden	14900	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
25¾	20¾	1	Borg Warner	8000	25½	24½	25	24¾
19	18½	1½	Briggs	3000	18¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
19½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	400	19¾	19¼	19¼	18½
33¾	6¾	..	Brockway	200	37¾	31¾	31¾	..
64¾	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	1300	62	61½	62	62
119	105	5	Bklyn Un G	1200	119	118	118	..
15	10½	..	Bruns Balke	100	14½	14½	14½	..
9½	7½	..	Bruns Term	100	9	9	9	8½
19¾	14¼	1	Bucyrus	900	19	18¼	19	17¾
34¾	28	3‡	Bucy cv pf	1000	32½	32	32¼	31½
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	500	5	4¾	4¾	..
12	8	..	Budd Wheel	600	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
20	11¾	..	Bullard	1900	21	18½	20	18¼
39¼	11¼	3½	*Bulova Watch	100	15	15	15	15¾
39¼	21½	1	Burroughs	2000	30¾	29¾	30¼	30
38¾	23¾	2½	Bush Term	200	30½	30½	30½	..
16	12¾	..	Butterick	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
54¾	37¾	..	Byers	2500	57¾	54¾	56¾	53¾
105	99½	7	Byers pf	20	104½	104½	104½	104

—C—

49	42¾	4	Calif Pack	700	52	50	50	49
14¾	11¾	1	Campbell	1400	14¾	14½	14½	14¼
40	26¾	..	Calif & Ariz	100	39½	39½	39½	..
10¾	8	..	Calif & Hecla	1000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
36	29¾	3	Canada Dry	1200	35½	34¾	35¾	34¾
61	60	3	Can South	10	61	61	61	..
44¾	38½	2½	Can Pac	1800	44¾	43½	44¾	43¾
122½	81¾	5	Case Threshg	11000	123	117	124½	116¼
114½	111	7	Case Th pf	50	111¾	111	111	112
47	29¾	3	Caterpillar	7000	51¾	48½	51½	56½
13½	11	..	Celanese	100	12	12	12	..
24¾	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	22¾	22¼	23¼	22
28¾	22½	2	Cerro de P	2500	26¾	26	26	26½
4¾	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
22¾	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	3500	22¾	21	22¼	21
50¾	40	..	Ches Corp	4000	50	48½	49¾	49¼
48½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	47¾	44	44¾	44¼
1¾	¾	..	Chi &Alton	300	2	1¾	2	1¾
1¾	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7¾	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
24¾	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	25	22	23½	23
8¾	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	600	8½	8¼	8½	8¾
15¾	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1000	14¾	13¾	13¾	13
12¾	9¼	..	Chi Pneu	800	12	11	12	11
30¼	23½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	600	60	59¼	59¼	..
11¾	11	..	Chick Cot O	100	11	11	11	..
32¾	30½	2.40	Childs	400	32	31¾	31½	31¾
2¼	1¼	1	Chrysler	6500	21¾	20¼	21	19¾
80¼	77½	6½	City Ice pf	10	80	80	80	..
43	29¾	..	City Stores	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
166¾	142¼	6	Coca Cola	900	164¾	163¾	163¾	..
51½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51½	51½	51½	51¼
49¾	47	2½	Col Palm	100	48	48	48	48
15	9	..	Collins & A	1200	11	10½	9¾	10¼
103	103	6	Col Palm pf	100	104	104	104	..
20¾	21¾	1	Colo F&I	1400	29	27½	28	26¾
42¾	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	35300	41¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
105¼	100½	6	Col Gas pf A	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
106¾	73½	6	Col Carbon	1400	107½	103½	106¼	103¼
25	19¾	2	Col Graph	2500	11¾	10½	11¾	10¾
20	18½	2	Com Cred	1100	19¼	18¾	19	18¾
83	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	83	83	83	..
24¼	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	90	23¾	23½	23½	24¼
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	400	85¼	84¼	85¼	..
31	25	1.80‡	Com Inv Tr	1100	30½	30¼	30½	30¾
5	2¾	..	Com Inv war	100	4¼	4¼	4½	..
19¾	15½	1	Com Sol	4000	20½	19¾	20	18¾
10¾	8	⅓‡	Commowith So	8000	10¼	10	10	10
99¾	91½	6	Commwith So 6pf	100	98	98	98	..
33	33	2	Conde Nast	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
10¼	6¾	..	Congoleum	1300	10¾	9½	10¼	9¾
13½	9¾	2	Con Film	1600	13¾	12¾	13½	12¾
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	1800	18¾	17¾	18¼	17¾
97	82½	4	Con Gas	6500	96¾	94¾	95½	94½
104¼	102	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
..	..	..	Con Textile	100	..	..	..	..
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	400	7½	7¾	7½	7½
3	2¾	..	Container B	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
29¼	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	500	28¾	28¼	28	28¾
3¾	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	3¼	3	3¼	3
76½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	700	75¾	74	75½	75
54	47	2½	Cont Can	1900	56¾	54	55¾	54
14	10½	..	Cont Dia Fib	1000	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
50½	41	2.40	Cont Ins	1000	50½	49¾	50	49¾
4½	2¾	..	Cont oMtors	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
12	9¼	..	Cont Oil	1200	11	10½	10¾	10¾
11¾	9½	1	Cont Shares	1800	11½	10½	10¾	10½
84½	76½	3‡	Corn Prod	3500	84½	84½	84½	83¾
149¼	146¾	7	Corn Prod pf	40	148	148	148	..
14¾	8¼	..	Coty	1400	14¾	13¾	14¼	13¾
31	27	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	29¼	29¾	29¾	..
8	4½	..	Crosley	100	7	7	7	..
36¾	31	..	Crown Cork	100	34	34	34	..
34½	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	34	34	34	..
108	103	7	Crucible pf	20	104¼	104	104	104¼
5¾	4	..	Cuba Co	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
43¾	41	4	Cudahy	500	44	43¾	44	43¾
4¾	2¾	..	Curtiss Wr	1700	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
7½	3¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
106	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
41	35	3½‡	Cutler	1200	35½	34½	35	36

—D—

17¾	13½	..	Davison	1400	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
154½	141	2	Del & Hud	800	155	150¼	154½	..
102	90	6‡	Del Lac & W	800	96	94	95¾	..
45¾	27½	..	Denv RG pf	100	38	38	38	40
22¾	14¾	..	Diamond M	1300	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
11¾	8¼	1	Dome Mines	1400	10¾	10¾	10½	11
30¾	20¾	1.20	Dom Stores	700	19	18¼	18¾	18¾
97	83½	6‡	Dupont	4900	95¼	93¼	93½	93¾
121¼	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	120½	120¾	120¾	121¼
14¾	14¼	1	Duplan Silk	300	14	13¾	13¾	..
104½	103	5	Duquesne pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½

—E—

172½	143¾	5†	East Kodak	1700	170¼	169	169	167¾
17¾	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	2000	17¾	16	17	16¼
..	..	..	Eitington	500	10	8¾	10	8¾
63½	33½	..	Eitington pf	300	65	65	65	63½
61¾	50¾	6	Elec Auto L	5000	61¾	60	61	60
53¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	8500	54½	51¼	53¾	51¾
94¾	86	6	El P&L 6 pf	100	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾
59½	50¼	3	Elec Sto Bat	100	59	59	59	58½
1½	..	..	Emer-Br A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
41	30	5	End John	300	37	35½	37	45½
113	110½	7	End John pf	200	110¾	110½	110½	110¾
38½	30¾	2½	Equit Bldg	300	32	30¾	32	32
37	28	..	Erie	400	36¾	36	36½	34
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	400	9¾	9¾	9½	..
6¼	4¼	..	Evans Auto L	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	6

—F—

20¾	15½	..	Fed Dept St	900	20¾	18¾	20¾	..
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	28	25½	29	25
55¾	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	55½	53¾	55½	55¼
18½	17	..	Firestone	100	17½	17½	17½	..
63	54½	6	Firestone pf	200	61	57	57	58
50¾	41	2½	First Nat Bk	4600	50¾	48¾	50¼	48¾
..	..	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¼	¼	¼	¼
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	3	3	3	3¾
18¾	12	..	Follansbee B	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
62½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	12300	62½	60¼	62½	60¼
30¾	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	800	30¾	30¼	30½	30
38	25¾	4	Fox A	25900	38	36¾	37½	37¼

—G—

2	¾	..	Gardner M	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
57¼	50½	5	Gamewell	50	53½	55¾	55¾	55½
6¾	4¾	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
78¾	57½	4†	Gen Am Tr	4700	78½	76¼	78½	76¾
40¾	34½	3	Gen Asphalt	600	38½	37¾	39	38¾
85	48¼	..	Gen Bronze	5900	51¾	47	51¾	..
85	48¼	.7	Gen Cable pf	30	49½	47	47½	46¼
61¾	41¾	1.60	Gen Elec	33100	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¼
12¼	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
84	47¾	..	Gen Foods	4700	53½	52¾	53¾	52½
70	64	8*	Gen G&E cv pf	550	68½	67

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES TO REVEAL GAINS

Industry at 51 P. C.—Buying Spotty—January Barometers Favorable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The pace of the steel industry continues to improve by 2 per cent each week, and if the same pace is continued over the next few weeks the predicted rate of 60 per cent before the end of the first quarter will have been attained.

The industry is now gaited at 51 per cent, compared with 80 per cent a year ago, the peak of the year having come a bit later in February, when 81 per cent was reached.

Steel business generally is rather spotty and irregular. There are days of fairly brisk business followed by days of dullness; spurts in some producing districts and slumps in others.

Prices are not as steady as a week ago. The price of 1.65 a pound, Pittsburgh, is not holding as firmly as in the past, with a few concessions made to 1.60.

Industry at Crossroads

It might be said that the steel industry is at the crossroads. So far this year the industry has worked on momentum gained because of the arrival of a new year when many projects at the close of a previous year are postponed until the beginning of the next. Moreover, there is always a certain amount of business which is placed as a matter of form at the start of a year.

It will be recalled that the price of bars, plates and shapes was boosted $1 a ton in November to apply to first quarter shipment. However, producers allowed regular consumers to get under cover at the old price of 1.60c. Therefore so far there has been little test of this price.

Steel barometers issued for January were favorable in the main. The daily rate of steel ingot production increased 19 per cent compared with an increase of 20 per cent in January of last year. Pig iron production, however, increased only 3 per cent.

Auto Buying Improves

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 188,000 tons during January, the fourth successive gain. The only unfavorable barometer so far pertained to sales of fabricated structural steel in the New York district, which fell off by comparison with last December and with January, 1930.

The sharpest improvement in purchasing just now is from the automobile industry. Sales of pig iron at Cleveland in a recent week exceeded 20,000 tons, the best for many months, most of the tonnage being destined to be made into automobile castings. Those companies which make finished steel for the automotive trade have also experienced better sales. The Ford Motor Company is about to issue an inquiry for 350,000 tons of ore.

The better demand for machinery and machine tools is still a favorable phase of an industry closely related to steel, as it indicates industrial expansion generally. The tin plate makers are working at 85 per cent or better, hence above the average for the industry, but the demand is seasonal.

Structural Demand Light

During the last week there has been the most pronounced lack of large-tonnage projects coming to light in many weeks. However, this is regarded as a temporary condition, and no sign that business is falling off. In the structural steel line there have been more live projects involving new post-office construction, particularly in the East, whereas in the middle West several railroads have inquired for steel for the construction of bridges.

Pig iron demand has been rather quiet in all centers except Cleveland. Shipments this month are holding their own with January. There is fair demand in New England, particularly for malleable iron, where one inquiry for 1000 tons is outstanding.

Pig iron sales at New York the last week have been 5000 tons, compared with 10,000 tons for the preceding period. Sales are being made now for shipment by inland waterways when navigation opens in April or May.

Non-Ferrous Markets

Cables from London state that production and exports of steel by Great Britain during January were only half those for January of last year. The British steel makers now give rebates to those consumers who agree to use strictly British steel materials.

The copper market has been the most active since November and the price has advanced one-half cent per pound to 10 cents. Export sales on Wednesday were 6200 tons, the best for a day since the eleventh month of 1930. Domestic sales of copper last week were 16,000 tons, while export sales so far this month have been 22,000 tons.

Lead was stimulated by the sales of copper and by price rises at London. Lead prices were unchanged during the week. Zinc sagged gradually, ending the week at 4c a pound, East St. Louis, which is but one step above the 1930 low. Tin fluctuates within narrow limits, the average price being slightly under 26c a pound.

AMERICAN CAN EARNINGS UP

American Can Company reports for the 1930 calendar year net earnings after depreciation and federal taxes of $23,683,941. After preferred dividends of $2,886,331 the balance of $19,297,610 was equal to $8.18 a share on the 2,473,998 shares of $25 par common stock. This compares with net after depreciation and federal taxes of $23,726,802 in 1929, equal after preferred dividends to $8.02 a share on the same amount of common.

BIGELOW-SANFORD CARPET

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, an operating profit before interest on serial notes of $1,116,613. After charging off $960,459 for depreciation, $243,756 interest on serial notes, and inventory adjustments of $621,006, the company showed a final net loss for the year of $668,701. This compares with net profit of $1,854,112 after all charges, in 1929.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE LOANS

Average size of loans on city residential property funded by Investors Syndicate during January showed a decrease compared with December, but the average was larger than in November and above the average of the 12 months ended Jan. 31, according to a report issued by E. E. Crabb, vice-president of the company.

GENERAL MOTORS SALES

In January General Motors dealers sold 31,568 cars to consumers in the United States, compared with 74,107 cars in January, 1930. Sales by General Motors to dealers in the United States in January amounted to 76,681 cars, as compared with 94,458 cars in January, 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	53⅝	53
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	54	53⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅜
Amer Chain deb 5s '33	101	101
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85⅛	84⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	93¼	92⅞
Amer Metals Co 5½s	93⅞	93⅞
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	36⅛	34
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	102¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104
Amer T&T 4½s '33	100⅝	100⅜
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	131⅛	131⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅜
Amer T&T 4s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	107	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅜
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70	70
Armour & Co 5½s '39	90¾	89⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77	76⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	103½	103⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89⅝	89
Atch T&SF 4½s	121	120
Atch T&SF 4½s CbA div '48	104⅛	104⅛
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	43	43
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102⅜	102⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	86½	86⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104⅛	104⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106⅞	106⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103½	103⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109½	109⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅛	108⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅝	103⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	29	29
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	101½	101
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Brklyn Un 5s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88½	88⅛
Buff ben El 4½s	101⅜	101⅛
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99
Can Nat Ry 5s '54	101⅛	101⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅛	105⅛
Con North of 7a '40	111⅛	111⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101	101
Can Pacific 5s '60	99⅝	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	89	89
Cen New England 4s	86¼	86⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅝	96⅝
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	114	114
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35½	35½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	43¾	43¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69	69
Chicago M&StP gen 5½s '89	15	15
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s '00	31½	31½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	73½	73½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	91	91
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	108⅛	108⅛
Chicago Railway 5s	65⅛	65⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	96⅛	96
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	93⅜	93⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	89¾	89¾
Chicago & W Indiana 6s '52	90	90
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅛	105⅛
Childs Co 5s	83½	82½
Chile Copper 5s '47	85⅛	85
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅝	104
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96	96
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94⅞	94½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99	99
Columbus Power 4½s	96⅛	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98⅛	96¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104⅛	104⅛
Con Gas Co 5½s '48	108⅛	108⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅝	98⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	91	91
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8¼	8¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	61⅛	61⅛
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73	73
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	13	13
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103⅛
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99⅝	99⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	82	82
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '60	105	105
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¼	105⅛
Dodge Bros 6s '40	89	89
Dold Packing 6s '42	86	86
Duquesne F & L 4½s '67	103⅝	103½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	30	29
Erie RR gen 4s '96	86¼	86⅛
Erie RR 5s '67	83	83⅛
Erie RR gen lien	76	76
Erie RR gen 7s	81	80½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	35	35
Fla East Coast 5s '74	24½	24½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	38	37
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	95	94½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	73⅜	73⅛
Geo Cur & Nor 6s '34	90	85
Goodrich 6s '65	70	69½
Goodrich 4½s '47	90⅝	89⅝
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90⅛	90⅛
Gould Coupler 6s '40	68	68
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	107¼	107⅛
Great Northern 6½s '77 B	111⅝	111⅝
Great Northern Tr 3s A	53	53
Gulf States Steel 5½s '49	88	88
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53	53
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105	105
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103½
Ill Central 4s '53	89⅛	89⅛
Ill Central 4½s '66	87⅝	87⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100⅝
Ind Limestone 5s	88	84½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅜	94⅜
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96	96
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '41	21⅜	21⅛
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Trans 5s 6½s '44	69½	69½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60	60
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74	73
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92½	92½
Kendall Co 5½s ww	58	56
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94⅝	94⅝
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	33¼	33¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	60	59⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	57	57
Loew's Inc 6s '41	108½	108⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	99⅛
Long Island deb 5s '37	121	121
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101⅛	101⅛
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80¼	80¼
Manati 6s	87	87
Metro Water 5½s	78	68
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	102	102
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	98	98
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	99¾	99¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90½	90½
Mo K & K adj 5s A '67	94½	94½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	71
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	93⅝	93⅝
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94½	94
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94½	94½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99¼	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101	100⅝
Nat Steel 5s	96¼	96¼
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	23	23
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100⅛	100⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅞	100⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91	91
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103⅜	103⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	73½	73½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115½	115½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43½	42½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	103
NY Tel rfg 4s '41	106⅝	106⅜
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	85⅜	85⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	98⅜	98⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112⅜	112⅜
Nor State Pow 5s A '41	103	102⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Cane Sug 7s '42	49½	49½
Ohio Edison 6s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet 5s '40	63¼	63
Paramount Public 5½s '50	88	88
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99½	98⅜
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	66
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80	80
Penn G & D RR 4½s A '77	100½	100½
Penn Railroad Con 4s '48	99	98⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98	97⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101½	101⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105⅞	105
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	104⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107⅝	107⅝
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103	103
Pere Marquette 4s '56	85⅝	85⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104½	104½
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	88½	88½
Philadelphia Co 5s '53	100⅞	100½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82½	82½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81⅜	81⅛
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101⅜
Port Gen Elec 4½s	86½	86½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '55	106	106
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103⅝	103⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93	92
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	96
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101¼	101½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '31	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88	88
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	64¼	64⅛
Republic Iron & St 5s '40	99	99
Republic Iron rfg 5½s '53	91	90
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	80½	80½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅛	99⅛
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	89	89
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83⅛	82⅞
St Louis & SF 5s 4s '89	78¼	78¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100⅜	100⅜
StP M&M 4½s '33	100⅝	100⅝
StP M&M Pac Ext	10	10
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95½	95½
Seabd AL gold 4s ct '50	46¼	46¼
Stabd AL rfg 4s '50	17¼	17⅛
Seabd AL con 4s '49	17⅛	17⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	11	10½
Shell PP1Ppe 5s '42	91	91
Shell Union 5s 47	85⅝	85⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	88	87½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	21½	19
Sinclair Cn col 6½s '38	85⅝	85⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	100	99⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	101	100⅞
Smith O A 6½s '33	103	103
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	96⅝	96⅝
Southern Pacific 77g 4s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	85⅛	85⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110	110
Southern Ry 4s M&O div	82	82
Southwest Bell Tel 7g 5s '54	106⅜	106⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90⅝	89⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	84½	84½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	98⅞	98⅞
Tex & Pac 6s B '77	98⅛	98⅛
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	98	97⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	48⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¾	31⅛
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Tol St L & W 4s '50	83	82
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102½	103⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100½	100½
Union Pacific 4s '68	93½	93⅛
Union PaPacific rfg 4s 2008	96⅝	95⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	72	71⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅞	101½
Util Pow & Li 5½s '47	80¼	80¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106⅜	106⅜
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	64½	64½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105⅞	105⅝
Warners Bros Pict 6s '39	70	69⅜
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	80½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94	94
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100½	100½
Western Union col 5s '38	102	102
Western Union 5s '60	103	103
Wheeling Steel 5½s B '53	90¼	90¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¾	101¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	102⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	8	8
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	98¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	66½	66½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Feb16	Feb15
3½s '47	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.20
1st 4½s '47	102.28	102.21	102.21	102.26
4th 4½s '38	103.23	103.17	103.17	103.20
US 3½s '43	102.00	101.30	102.00	102.8
US 3½s '47	101.26	101.24	101.24	102.19
US 4s '54	107.6	107.	107.	107.6
US 4½s '52	111.00	110.30	110.30	111.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77⅛	77
Akershus 5s '63	96½	96½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	53¼	53¼
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	87	87
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91½	91
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91¼	91
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91⅜	91⅜
Australia 4½s '56	91⅛	91⅛
Australia 5s '55	60½	60½
Australia 5s '57	67⅜	66
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	67⅞	67⅞
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	98⅜	98⅛
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	90¼	90¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	89¾	89¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87	87
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅜	113
Belgium (King) 7s '58	111	110½
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	96½	96½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73⅞	73⅞
Berlin Elec 6s '55	67¼	67¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	82⅞	83⅛
Bolliva (Rep) 8s '47	41¼	41
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	62¼	63
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63¼	61¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	85⅛	85½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	69	68¾
Bremen 7s '35	96½	96½
Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	72⅞	72⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	70½	70¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '61	70	70
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	102½	102½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	64⅜	64⅜
Chile (Banx) 6s '61	84¾	84¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84	84
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	85½	85
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	80⅞	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79¾	79¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	80⅛	80⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97¼	97
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	80½	80½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	81¾	80¾
Christiana (City) 6s '54	102	101⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	63	63
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	66	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67½	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67¾	67
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	84¾	84¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94¾	94¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '54	99	97½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	67½	67½
Cuba (Rep) 5s (14) '46	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '59	97½	97½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	78¼	78¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	97¾	97
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	97¼	96⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s extn '32	100	100
Dominic (Repub) 5½s '42	98⅜	98½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93¾	93¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	90⅜	90⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	94¾	94¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¾	120⅞
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	136⅜	136⅜
German 7s '49	91¾	91¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	101⅜	101⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73⅝	73⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s 50	79½	79¼
Germ Cen Agr 4½s '58 rcts	85⅛	85
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	75	75
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75¾	75¾
Greek 6s '68	16⅜	16⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	86½	86½
Hamburg 6s '46	95	95
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	81¼	80½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	85	85
Hungary Mun 7s '46	80	80
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	75	75
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	83½	83½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	98⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94½	94
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	67⅝	67½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	91¼	91
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	92	92
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	91¼	91
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅛
Meridionale El 7s '57	104⅜	104⅛
Mex 4s small 9 '10	8⅝	8⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85⅜	85⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	87	87
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97	97
New South Wales 5s '57	98⅛	93¾
New South Wales 5s '58	62½	62½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	62	61½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106⅛	106⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	85	85
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	105⅝	105½
Norwegian El 6½s '57	102¼	102¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	100¼	99¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	7¼3	73½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	98½	98½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	103½	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97⅛	97½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107¼	107¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	59	59
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33	32½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33¼	33¼
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	53¾	53¾
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	98½	98½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	89	89
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	90	90
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	88¼	87½
Prussia 6s '52	78	78
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74½	74½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	90¼	90¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82½	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s 53 ww	81¾	81¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98½	98½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	70¾	70¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	88⅛	88½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60	59½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	45½	45
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	54	54
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	86	86
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91½	91½
Rumania 7s '59	80⅜	80⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	45¾	45¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83¾	83¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	78½	78½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	86⅝	86½
Saxon State 6½s '46	84¾	84¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅛	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80⅝	80⅝
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	92	92
Siemens 6½s '51	89	88¾
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	100	100
Solissens (Cntgr) 6s '34	70½	70
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	105½	105½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	93¾	93¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	97¾	97½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	80½	80½
Tokyo Elec L 5s '53	82⅝	82½
Tokyo Elec L 6s '53	89	88½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	82¾	82¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	82⅝	82⅝
Tyrol 7½s '55	90	90
U K Of Gr & I 5½s '37	96	96
Uni Stl W Burbach 7s '51	106½	106½
Uni Stl W 6½s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	74½	74½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	77½	77½
Vienna 6s '52	103	103
Venetian Mty Rk 7s '52	88	87¾
Warsaw 7s '58	96¾	96¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	94¼	94¼
Wurttemberg 7s '56	88	88
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97⅜	97⅜

TAM

DETROIT'S GAIN EXPECTED TO AID EUROPE'S TRADE

Overseas Agents of Ford Who Made Records Visit Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16—Thirty-four business men from widely scattered European points, from Helsingfors to Trieste and from Barcelona to Berlin, have found in Detroit a rising economic tide which they expect eventually to flow back again into the continental countries.

They came here as guests of Henry and Edsel Ford, having won the journey as "star" automobile representatives in their various districts, to study manufacturing and sales methods as they are pursued in America.

"In the Scandinavian countries we are much better off than the peoples of the rest of Europe," said Eric Pugh of Copenhagen, "and we look forward to generally improved conditions during the present year. There are many of us who believe that the world-wide stress out of which we are emerging had its inception in European politics, fears and traditions. As these arose, business ebbed, finally finding its low in America. By the same reasoning may we not expect a revival in Europe to be largely influenced by business pick-up in America? Increased industrial activity which we have found here makes us happy and fills us with renewed hope."

Gustave Wattier of Mons, Belgium, was quite ready to agree that recovery abroad depends largely upon conditions in America and was pleased to state business abroad is much better than last year.

E. Tatem of Asnieres, France, felt that there was a changed attitude in his country, developing out of the general economic situation. France is learning, as a manufacturing and exporting state, he said, that it is essential to have buying neighbors, that the secret of success will not be found in isolation but in expanding in helpfulness as well as in wares.

The visitors left Detroit yesterday and are returning by way of Canada to sail in a few days from St. John, N. B.

BOLIVIAN JUNTA TO STEP ASIDE

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—Control of the Government of Bolivia will be formally handed over to the President-elect Dr. Daniel Salamanca, and the recently elected Congress on Feb. 26, the Revolutionary Junta decided Saturday. Bolivia has been governed by a Junta since the revolution of last July which deposed President Hernando Siles.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—Nicely furnished apartment ready to step into; 2 rooms, bath and kitchen; owner transferred; will sell complete furnishings including fine radio at a bargain. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 59 Clearway Street. Sublet unfurnished 5-room apartment. Kenmore 1907.

NEW YORK CITY—East Side apartment, unfurnished, in modern fireproof building to sublet to October 1; one month's concession; available immediately; living room, kitchen, bath, cross ventilation. Telephone Plaza 3-8255.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A SMALL, well-known investment firm dealing in high-grade bonds will educate a young man with a little capital in this business. Box T-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Sm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women in office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2884

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INSURANCE BROKER has opening for young woman, take charge insurance matters—dealing with clients, placing, writing policies; casualty, automobile contractor's compensation. Box S-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—A good cook who is a clean worker and willing to assist with light household duties. MRS. S. J. KEELER, 65 Newtown Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. Phone Norwalk 282.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KISSIMMEE, FLA.—Country home one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest and study. Attention if needed. Moderate rates. Auto service free. Apply SECRETARY, Box 68, Kissimmee, Fla.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, unusually attractive; mornings or afternoons, also evenings. 1 East 42nd. Tel. Murray Hill 2863 (mornings).

ROOMS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—In large, well-located apartment, separate bedroom, adjoining separate bath, may be had furnished or unfurnished; breakfast if desired; Christian Scientists in business preferred. Jamaica 0722.

NEW YORK CITY (Jackson Heights)—Large sunny room; suitable couple; private house; club privileges. Tel. Newtown 9-7209, 34-32 78th St.

N. Y. C., 14 W. 103d—Two large front rooms together, separate, independent entrance, kitchen privileges; homelike single room $5. OWNER.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Beautiful rooms, with or without board; excellent food; accessible to N. Y., N. H. & H. station; private family. Pelham 3318.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVES
We are prepared to offer to a lady with an automobile and some business experience a dignified position selling to high-class clientele in her own and adjacent communities. Commission and salary. REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY 817 North 63d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RADIO ENGINEER with long experience research, development, design and installation transmitting stations and equipment desires to make use of this experience with reliable concern. Box M-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING
ALICE R. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK CITY
227 W 74th Apt. 1-W Susquehanna 7-0432
Hymn Singing Classes—$1.00 a Lesson. Demonstration Lesson (without charge) by appointment.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 316 Hemenway St.—3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway in semi-private house; rent reasonable. Kenmore 3136.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Artistic lighting and contracting business; established 9 years; excellent growing business in nearby beach town. Address The Christian Science Monitor, 911 L. N. Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

LOS ANGELES—HOTEL
Family and transient, 38 rooms and 2 stores, all doing a good business; near Los Angeles University of Calif., National Military Home and beach; 100% reason for selling. Full particulars, write O-3, 319 Broadway, Santa Monica, Calif.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

WANTED DISTRIBUTORS—We require a distributor experienced in direct sales to handle our Rapid Wall Paper Cleaner in cities of over 10,000; liberal compensation and exclusive territory to producers. Write THE STANLEY SALES COMPANY, Sales Engineers, Fitzsimmons Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A NURSE or maid who loves small children and can intelligently take care of them; in Virginia, near Christian Science church; experience in taking care of infant will be required; $12 a week with room, board and laundry. O-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO—For sale, 6-room bungalow, hot water heat, tile bath, tile kitchen; G. E. refrigerator, electric sink, 2-car garage, side drive; $3000 cash. W. D. LINVILLE, 8139 Clyde Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SHIPPING clerk and warehouse foreman; 10 years with large industry; well schooled; able bodied; radio training. FRED DARLEY, 1036 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MEGARY'S
FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 West Tenth Street

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

Beaux Arts Lighting Studios
LIGHTING FIXTURES
LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-2832 1205 WASHINGTON

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockwell News Stand, Union Station; Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1133 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand; I. A. Birch, 1818 H St. N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road N. W.; Capital News Co., 720 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand, Sta. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. E. Sisson, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.; Burlington Hotel News Stand.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Arcade Bunk Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2826 Washington Ave.; J. A. Morrison's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.; Warwick Book Shop.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand; High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Ann Terminal News Stand, 413 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis 626 East Broad St.; Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria, 809 E. Grace St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charlestown—Major's Book Store, 134 Capitol St.
Clarksburg—J. F. Carrow's News Stand; Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.; Stonewall Jackson Hotel News Stand.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel; Harry P. Neptune Co., 121 Adams St.
Huntington—Chas. S. Campbell, 618 9th St.; Hotel Prichard News Stand, 8th Ave. at 9th St.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chas. Benedict Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 8121

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

District 9036
United Stationers
PRINTING
ENGRAVING
Office Supplies of All Kinds
1330 F STREET, N. W., ROOM 330
FRANK H. JONES H. R. LIVINGSTON
Formerly with Livingstons Inc.

Phones Cleve. 0834-0535
Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Let Us Serve You for Your Great or Minor Needs Pertaining to CLOTHES, FURS or RUGS.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
739-13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6275
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make badfitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

MARCELL
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring
Cleaning, Dyeing, and Pressing. Fur Coats Renovated. Altering and Repairing. Work called for and delivered.
1821 M ST., N. W. Phone Decatur 1112

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

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LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Arrivals
in Ready-to-Wear
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

A Truly Daylight Store
Ready to Serve the Man or Boy
WERTHEIMER & Co.
2107-09 Washington Ave.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

Newport News
Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2216 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
2003 WASHINGTON AVE.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
WOMEN'S KEYSER SILK HOSE
NOW ON SALE
At New Low Prices

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

WARWICK FARMS DAIRY
"Milk That's Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER, Owner
3110 VIRGINIA AVE. Phone 2289

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

NORFOLK

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golfex Tailored Wear.

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

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Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36565

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112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4139
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

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FLORIST 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

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Virginia's PIONEER Dry Cleaners
Mrs. E. B. Menken, *Proprietor* H. F. Ryder, *Manager*

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(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
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Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

Ocean Spray
CRANBERRY SAUCE

West End Market
117 N. Robinson Richmond
Dial 59149

ROANOKE

PROPST CHILDRESS SHOE CO. Inc.
Home of
Matrix and Foot Saver Shoes
Designed to give comfort and the smartest of style

Shopping Headquarters
For Style, Quality and Value
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

New Spring Fashions Now Ready
Hancock-Clay Company
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON STREET
BOXLEY BUILDING

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
Radios and Electrical Refrigerators
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

SUITS and COATS
by HICKEY-FREEMAN
Knox and Stetson Hats
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
208 S. JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

NU WAY
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

"FOOTWEAR"
Coyle & Richardson, Inc.

OLIVER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
706-710 FIFE STREET
Phone Capitol 5629
New Location, New Equipment

McKEE CAFETERIA
906 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

ANDERSON'S
The State's Largest Restaurant
407 W. MAIN STREET
P. E. JOHNSON, Manager

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

THE
Parsons-Souders Co.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
We Want You to Know
Our Jewelry Repair Service
as Many know It

FAIRMONT

Hartley's
"A Department Store"
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Company
10TH STREET and 3RD AVENUE
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

CHARLES RESTAURANT
427 NINTH STREET
"We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup"
Where friends meet
Phone 21800

Metheny Shoe Shop
Where Shoe Repairing Is an Art
331 NINTH STREET

Where Cream *Is Cream*
GUYAN CREAMERY Co.
517 BRIDGE STREET

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CUMBERLAND HOUSE
51 & 53 Earls Court Road
South Kensington, S. W. 5 HOTEL
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, HOT & COLD WATER. Bed & Breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 3½ guineas. Magnificent public rooms. Billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.

Quantock House
GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 3 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17, Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2690.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, comfortable, good table, gas fires, constant hot water, from 3½ gns. weekly; bed & breakfast 6/6. Phone Park 6751.

THORNBURY HOTEL
29 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS, LONDON, W. 2.
Tel.: Park 2964. Residential hotel; quiet position, near two churches, easy access everywhere; children welcomed; terms from 3½ gns.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Shelter [illegible] and other accommodation, either [illegible] offered for all animals. CHELSEA [illegible] 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 2262.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children receive experienced and skilled attention [illegible] MRS. EDITH RAIN. [illegible] Residential & Day. 19 Pembridge Villas, W. 11. Phone [illegible] 2078.

BUSINESS WANTED

WANTED—Small sweet and confectionery business [illegible] or premises suitable. London or country. WHELDON, 43 Palsgrave Place, Strand.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced carer. Write or phone THE MISSES BRADFORD & ARMSTRONG, 120 Lauderdale Rd., W. 11. Park 3140

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKERY FOR THE HOME
Make the 1 class course of practical instruction at the Ritz Hotel. Address 134/EVPS, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and graceful you must wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. E. PESTA
9 George St., Hanover Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Mayfair 3439. Agent for Kickernick under-garments

DANCING

MOLLIE BEATT holds classes daily at the Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, London, S. W. 7, in all branches of dancing; children a specialty; schools visited. Examination 6d?.

THE LITTLE DANCE STUDIO
(The Misses Wigginton and Ross-Webbe)
27 Bramham Rd. (Knightsbridge Tube)
MODERN BALLROOM DANCING
Private Residences and Schools Visited
Tel. Kensington 0422

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS—COATS
Ladies' own materials; renovations. MARGARET GREEVE, 16A Earls Court Rd., London, W. 8.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Duplicating—Shorthand
Typewriting—Office Staff, etc.
H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO.
20 Copthall Avenue, London, E. C. 2.
Telephone Met. 3180

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 190A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 9217

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Self-contained, unfurnished lower Maisonette, Holland Park district; 4 good rooms, kitchenette and bathroom; rent £120 a year. Apply by letter to Box M-397, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET (Continued)

DUBLIN—Half house, furnished; detached; Pembroke Township; suit 3 adults. C/o REDDY, 13 Stephen's Green.

LONDON, S. W.—Unfurnished self-contained flat, 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £130 p. a.; close Common. 90 The Ridgway, Wimbledon.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER—Underwood, 14 in., £27. 10 model, excellent condition, accept £15. WILSON, 12 Grove Rd., Wanstead, E. 11, Eng. Phone Wanstead 0429.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Finchley—Freehold house (two floors, non-basement) with good garden and garage, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and 2 W.C.'s, kitchen and scullery, in quiet road 1 minute from buses and shops; £2100. Apply ROBINSON, 17 Church Crescent, Church End, Finchley, N. 3.

LONDON—For sale, lease of Bijou Cottage with pickled oak beams & furniture; off Belgrave Square; 3 rooms, bath, roof garden. 1a Chesham Place. Apply Sloane 2011.

HOUSES TO LET

ROEHAMPTON, overlooking polo club, well planned non-basement residence comfortably furnished, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; central heating, all modern conveniences, hot and cold water in bedrooms. Box M-485, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF you have any difficulty with income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. Sloane 3556. (Also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S. W. 4.)

LAUNDRY

PLEASE ring up Putney 0127 to call for your laundry which will be done beautifully and reasonably by THE CROWN LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., of Ritsault Road, Fulham, London, S. W.

MOTORCARS

A. YOUNGS & SONS, London Road, Chelmsford (Est. 1895). Phone 343—Motor coachwork of every description, repairs, cellulose finishing; first-class work at moderate prices.

REID, STOFFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless; cars for hire.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Excellent practitioner's office, Victoria Square, Westminster; free times. Box M-284, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Business men received as paying guests in charming mansion flat, 6 minutes' walk Marble Arch; constant hot water; breakfast, dinner and full board week-ends; inclusive terms 3½ to 4 gns. per week; gas fires; phone. Box M-482, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, or Tel. Ambassador 2742.

LONDON—Paying guests; charming position, easy access to City; quiet, real home comforts, good food; nice garden. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 3906.

PIANO TUNING

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: EDWIN FORREST.

Where: The United States.

When: 1806-1872.

Why famous: An American melodramatic actor. Born in Philadelphia, his father was of Scottish origin and his mother a German-American. Both parents being of a religious turn of mind, they early destined their son for a career in the church; which decision was based partly, too, upon the lad's obvious talents. For he showed remarkable powers of memory and recitation, frequently furnishing entertainment to his father's and mother's guests. He was only 10 years old when they took him out of school and apprenticed him first to a ship chandler, afterward to an importer. All the while he was seizing every least opportunity to improve his grasp of elocution and to act in amateur theatricals. Finally his first public appearance was made in a play called "Douglas: or The Noble Shepherd," in the year 1820, when young Forrest was 14.

Thereafter followed a number of years when Edwin Forrest was gaining his dramatic training, playing all sorts of parts in all sorts of American cities. Everywhere he was a success, notably when he came finally to New York, to the Bowery Theater, where he played the part of Othello in the spring of 1826. For the next 10 years Mr. Forrest continued to play in New York and other eastern cities, before enthusiastic audiences, such important rôles as Hamlet, Lear, Iago, Brutus, Macbeth. Strange as the phrase may sound, he soon amassed what, for those days, was a considerable fortune. Then he set sail for England, where he entered upon a season at Drury Lane, in London, and gained the friendship of Macready, Kemble and others. There were later trips to England, too, and finally a revival of Hamlet in New York; Mr. Forrest's final engagement was in 1871.

Edwin Forrest was a man of delightful personality, of great charm, and of splendid stage presence. According to one tradition, it is of him in his later days that an interesting anecdote is told: the anecdote of an actor who, though become so lame that he hobbled each night painfully to the theater, as soon as his cue was called threw down his cane, drew himself erect and went through his part as freely and joyously as the youngest man in the cast.

A Word a Day

Transgress

It requires only a smattering of Latin to detect in this word a combination of *trans*, "across," and *gradi*, "to step." One who steps across a forbidden boundary, of course, commits an offense, and this accounts for our use of the word in the sense of "to offend against a law, to sin."

Judging solely by its roots, "trespass" (*trans*, "across," and *passare*, "to pass") appears to have precisely the same meaning; but "trespass" carries the sense of encroachment or intrusion. One who transgresses, commits an offense against law or violates an ordinance; one who trespasses, commits an offense which supposes the annoyance of another or an intrusion on his rights. This difference is, perhaps, more apparent in the noun forms, "transgressor" and "trespasser."

Trans-gress' is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *e* as in *get*.

"Set the trumpet to thy mouth. He shall come as an eagle against the house of the Lord, because they have transgressed my covenant, and trespassed against my law." (Hosea 8: 1.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

IT IS only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.—RUSKIN.

Odds and Ends

Stockholders' Returns

Interest and dividends paid to holders of securities in the United States in 1929 amounted to $6,887,650,000.

Bread of the Desert

Date palms which have been cultivated for 4000 years on the banks of the Euphrates River, now flourish in many parts of the world, some of them having borne fruit for more than a century, and producing up to 600 pounds of dates annually.

Financial Note

Florida and Nebraska are free from any bonded indebtedness, while the net bonded debt of New York is $250,247,477.

Order of the Bath

The British Order of the Bath, which was founded in 1399, consists of three classes: Knights of the Grand Cross (G. C. B.), Knights Commander (K. C. B.), and Companions (C. B.).

Tiny Republic

Andorra, one of the world's smallest countries, has enjoyed self-rule since 1278; it was given a constitution as a republic by Napoleon in 1806.

In Lighter Vein

As Announced

The wife of a man who had enlisted in the navy handed the pastor of a church the following note:

"Peter Bowers having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety."

"The minister glanced over it hurriedly and announced:

"Peter Bowers, having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety."—*Tit-Bits.*

Buen Humor, Madrid

"When you are in town don't forget to get the correct time."

"But I have no watch!"

"No matter. Write it down on a piece of paper."

Much Leisure

"One of the new prisoners has been made editor of the prison publication."

"Well, he'll certainly be able to say a lot in one sentence."

Proof in Print

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with that cake. It doesn't taste right."

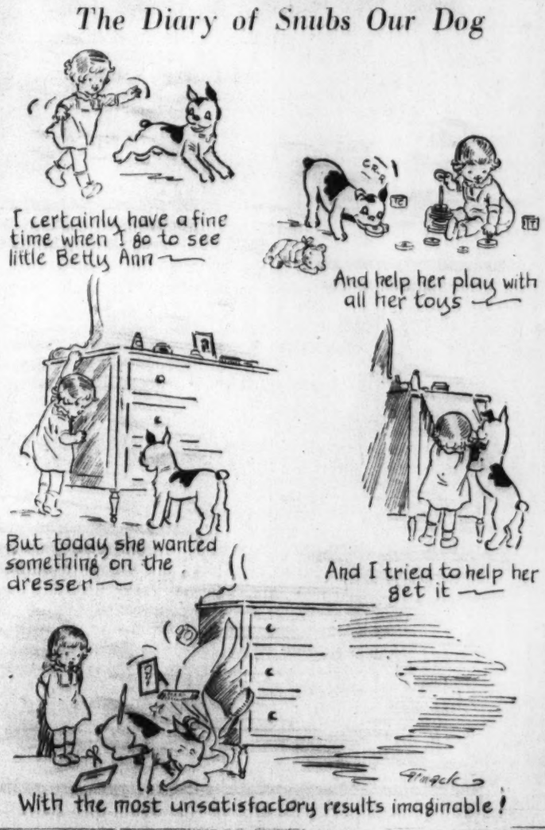
"That's all your imagination," answered the bride, triumphantly, "for it says in my new cookbook that it's delicious."—*Humorist.*

Should Provide Sleds

"Waiter, there is a fly in this vanilla ice."

"Ah! They are going in for winter sports!"—*Annapolis Log.*

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


I certainly have a fine time when I go to see little Betty Ann—
And help her play with all her toys
But today she wanted something on the dresser—
And I tried to help her get it
With the most unsatisfactory results imaginable!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping the Town

Portland, Ore.

WHILE the streets were loud with the cries of newsboys shouting headlines of a recent scandal, one small boy stood at the corner of Fifth and Washington calling out "Read all about it! New St. Johns Bridge! Read all about it! Contract let for the New Lloyd Hotel!"

Busy business men were grabbing papers from him as fast as he could make change, though he sold the same papers as the other boys.

During a lull, a bystander asked, "How is it, sonny, that you are not yelling about the —— case?"

"Say, mister," the lad explained, "Portland is a swell town, and the bridge and the hotel are things that are going to help the town. And am I selling papers tonight—and how!" Then he added rather solemnly, "Say mister, you may not think it, but folks are getting tired of scandals."

What They Say

Banish Them

"The two very worst counselors in any situation are greed and fear."—*Otto H. Kahn, New York broker.*

Amen!

"The boy interested in mechanics should not have to struggle with the names of the wives of King Henry VIII."—*Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.*

Work!

"Oh, you young people of the new generation, I trust you will be brave enough to work. Be strong enough to compel yourself to see a task through. The everlasting 'mustness' of duty is irksome and tedious and monotonous, but it is the only road to achievement human beings can ever find."—*Edgar E. Guest, poet and writer.*

From One Who Knows

"The men who win the greatest success do not start out merely to win fame."—*Booth Tarkington, writer.*

Agreed

"It is better to read one good book several times than to read several good books once." — *David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of Great Britain.*

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 6

Winners:

(a) P. NOLAND Jr., Chicago, Ill.

(b) H. J. GRONAUER, Memphis, Tenn.

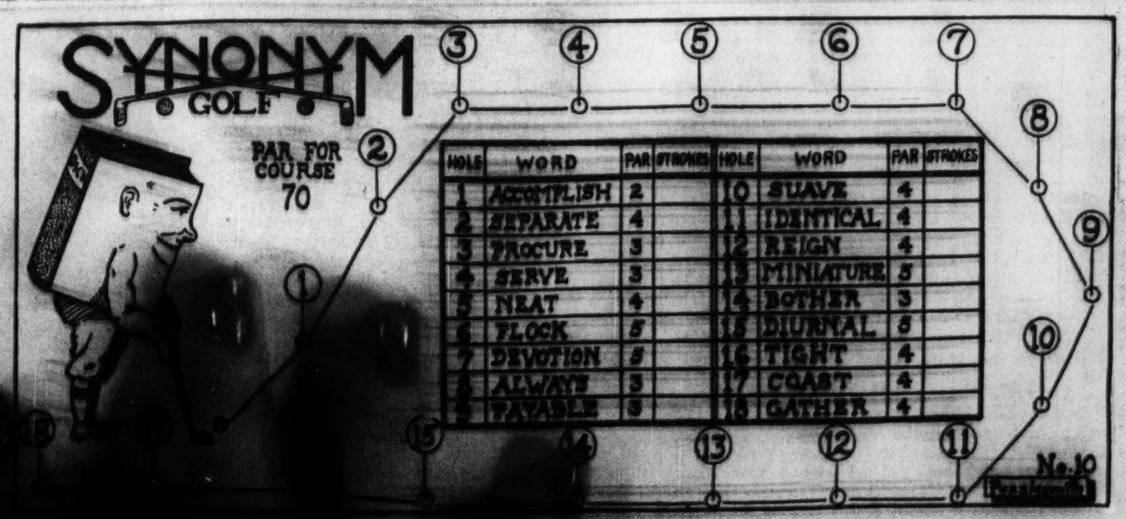
(c) KENNETH D. STROUP, Fort Smith, Ark.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Contradict	4	Deny	4
2.	Gladden	5	Joy(a c),Cheer (b)	5 3
3.	Twofold	4	Dual (a c), Twin (b)	4
4.	Unassuming	3	Shy	3
5.	Foundation	4	Base(a c), Bed (b)	3 4
6.	Careen	4	Tip (a c), Dip (b),	3
7.	Prevail	3	Win	3
8.	At	2	In (a), By (b c)	2
9.	Voluminous	3	Big	3
10.	Infallible	4	Sure	4
11.	Reflexed	4	Bent	4
12.	Journal	5	Log	3
13.	Orb	3	Eye (I)	1
14.	Quantity	3	Sum	3
15.	Acknowledge	5	Own	3
16.	Municipality	4	Town	4
17.	Estimate	5	Rate (a c), Bid(b)	3 4
18.	Construct	5	Form(a c),Make (b)	4
		70		59

"Dick Shunary" is thoroughly pleased to welcome three more winners to the small circle of "60 beaters." One of the winners (a) remarks good-naturedly, "I'm sure anxious to see how anyone can beat my score." If he will note the synonyms (b) used on holes 5 and 17 he will see two ways.

The lowest score turned in was a 56 from Chicago, but "bi-" (a prefix) disqualified it. A 57 from Madison, Wis., was spoiled by "do" (too far-fetched) on hole 7. Two 58's, one from Minneapolis, Minn., and the other from a former winner in Flushing, N. Y., were ruled out; the former gave "duo-" (a combining form) on hole 3, and the latter gave "low" on hole 4. There were other 59's, but they did not exactly measure up to all requirements.

"Dick Shunary" modestly acknowledges the friendly comments accompanying many of the scores—among them this from Canton, O.: "Synonym Golf has cross-word puzzles beat 'forty ways,' because the former takes 'checkin' and double-checkin'." Let's see, where have we heard that expression before?


SYNONYM
GOLF
PAR FOR COURSE 70
HOLE WORD PAR STROKES HOLE WORD PAR STROKES
1 ACCOMPLISH 2 10 SUAVE 4
2 SEPARATE 4 11 IDENTICAL 4
3 PROCURE 3 12 REIGN 4
4 SERVE 3 13 MINIATURE 5
5 NEAT 4 14 BOTHER 3
6 FLOCK 5 15 DIURNAL 5
7 DEVOTION 5 16 TIGHT 4
8 ALWAYS 3 17 COAST 4
9 PAYABLE 3 18 GATHER 4
No. 10

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winners' names two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it and remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The New Competition

BY ASSOCIATION a word continues to convey its old meaning long after it has assumed a new significance. One such word is "competition." People think of competition in terms of two grocers located opposite each other and trying to sell to one person a package of cocoa or a can of beans.

But this form of competition has been submerged by the swift tide of economic progress. Competition is not now so simple. Ten years ago a grocer probably would have scorned the idea of entering into association with "the man across the way" in order to promote his own interest. Today the erstwhile impossible has happened. Quondam rivals have joined forces to protect themselves from the chain store. They see the advantage of the concentrated buying which flows from organization.

So far the change is easy to follow. It amounts to nothing more than the removal of the old-time competition to a broader plane, from smaller to larger units. It is still what might be called horizontal competition. If this were the only development, the fields of manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing would remain just as clearly functionalized as of old.

Yet these fields are no longer regarded as sacrosanct. The grocer may find a competitor in the firm from which he buys at wholesale. The wholesaler may suddenly realize that the manufacturer is leaving him out altogether and is dealing direct with the retailer. Finally, the retailer may wake up one morning to find that the manufacturer has decided to go straight to the consumer, skipping all the usual agents of distribution, by means of a corps of house-to-house canvassers or the mails. This may be called vertical competition.

The oil industry is a good example of vertical operations which have absorbed the whole line of distribution. Not so many years ago the oil business was made up of separate producers, manufacturers, wholesale distributors and retailers. It is now a common observation that all of the larger concerns producing oil also do their own refining and retailing. Perhaps this kind of development promises the most activity. Particularly noticeable is the reaching back of manufacturers to control sources of the raw materials they use. Henry Ford buys and builds textile, glass and steel plants, and buys rubber plantations; sugar refiners buy cane plantations; tire manufacturers buy cotton and rubber plantations.

Finally, the grocer may find a competitor in a neighboring store which ten years ago sold only hardware, or vice versa. Here is a zigzag type of competition which escapes definition. The drug store, probably the pioneer in going outside of its proper field of commodities, is today selling sandwiches, canned goods, electric irons and books. Some new development in this phase of competition may be noticed almost every week, something sufficiently novel to excite more than passing attention, as, for instance, a laundry which takes up the purveying of objets d'art.

Apparently we are in an era of liberal interpretation of the functions of the retailer. Such developments are aspects of the modern quest for a solution of the problem of distribution—a quest which could not be contained in the old mold of competition.

Leisure Island

THE great advance of machinery has done two things—it has in many cases rendered work less attractive in itself, and it has given the worker much more leisure. Aldous Huxley, in a preface to "A Realist Looks at Democracy," by Alderton Pink, has been looking at this question, and not through pink spectacles. Mr. Huxley declares:

> Leisure, as such, is intolerable except in fairly small doses; an indefinitely leisured world will have to have recourse to much more massive doses of pleasurable stimuli than those which even the most hardened of the contemporary idle rich can stand. . . . The aim of all amusement is to kill thought.

But surely it is better—and is possible—to regard amusement as a temporary recreation promotive of more thought. To normal individuals surely thought is pleasure. Thought is not something which is to be bludgeoned by what Mr. Huxley refers to as "pleasure." A man who bemoans the increase of leisure loses sight of the fact that leisure need not mean idleness. Leisure need not mean added scope for that which the old hymn writer meant in saying:

> Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.

The man who bemoans leisure has shut himself off in an island of his own, screened from the real world by obscuring coral reefs—a lotus land of ennui.

Many never have had enough leisure to enjoy fully the beauties that lie close outside the little Leisure Islands of themselves. They have not had leisure to enjoy, say, the beauty of Shakespeare enough times, the majesty of Wagner to the top of their bent, the serene restfulness of the green glade, the chase of shadow and sunshine over the field of ripening wheat between two far hedges of hazel boughs, the elusive flash of the wing of the kingfisher across some silent pool, the skim of the white golf ball over hazards, the pleasure of a horse bounding under saddle at the gallop or the jump, the gentle mental food of a good essay or a lovely poem.

Can there be any burdensome leisure in a world teeming and bursting with interest, an age still full of dragons to conquer, of paths to be found, of trails to be blazed?

The chief question to be answered is, What golden benefit will the worker receive from his leisure? Increased leisure presents no problem save the problem of its proper utilization. It should be faced, not feared. And our leisure should not be spent in a self-encapsulated state on Leisure Island.

Canada's New Governor-General

CANADA has now joined its sister Dominion, the Commonwealth of Australia, in making history by appointing its own Governor-General without the intervention of the British Prime Minister in Downing Street. But whereas Australia broke new ground by selecting a native citizen as representative of King George, Canada has followed tradition in choosing a citizen of the Mother Country.

Lord Bessborough, on whom the choice of R. B. Bennett's Government has fallen, is the ninth earl of a preëminently Conservative family which has been connected with the British Crown for centuries. Lord Bessborough sat in the House of Commons for seven years as Lord Duncannon before succeeding to the family title. Of late he has devoted himself more particularly to business, and today is chairman of the great Unilever Margarine Corporation and of the Sao Paulo Railway Company, as well as being deputy chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, all of which posts he will of course now be called upon to relinquish. Originally he was trained for the legal profession, while during the World War he held a number of staff posts both in Gallipoli and France. His wife, a daughter of Baron Jean de Neuflize, comes of French Protestant stock and is no stranger to Canadian society.

Mr. Bennett's choice solves in the happiest manner the chief outstanding difficulty of the new system of appointing Governors-General, namely, the task of finding an individual who is acceptable to the people of Canada and personally known to the King at the time of his appointment. Lord Bessborough may confidently be expected to justify the high hopes being placed in him.

Correct Crime Records Needed

PROF. SAM B. WARNER, adviser on crime data to the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, is making a revolutionary request. It is that improvements in methods of combating crime be based on accurate information.

His delving into present systems of collecting crime data has gone on for eighteen months, and he has found gaps—contradictions. Out of a recognition that present crime records give no basis for adequate moves to improve conditions, he is endeavoring to bring home to those collecting these data the need for accuracy and honesty.

"Correct statistics or none at all"—the motto Professor Warner recommends for police and court officials and all those dealing with criminal information—might well be written at the top of every statistical blank before it is filled out.

Professor Warner insists that statistics are primarily for administrative purposes, not display. He sweeps aside the supposed value of figures for debate and stresses their utility in guiding officials. It is the social service worker, going to the homes directly affected by crime, the probation officer and judge, for whom he would particularly provide adequate data.

These workers can put such information to effective use. They must know essential facts concerning juvenile delinquency and the complex influences brought to bear upon youth. Out of accurate data on these subjects they can fashion means to cope with specific situations and bring out more wholesome conditions in the community. But accurate information must be the very foundation of any attempt to deal with the crime question, either in individual cases or in general reforms.

European Grain for Europe

EASTERN European grain growers have finally cornered their customers. Around a conference table at Paris, under the auspices of Aristide Briand, representatives of producers from the Danubian basin will try next week to persuade delegates of buyers from industrial western Europe to absorb the surpluses left from the 1930 cereal crop.

There are several reasons why a practical selling arrangement is likely. The first is that western Europe is interested in selling its own industrial products to eastern Europe, and although bakers in Paris, Rome and Berlin know that Canadian wheat will make better bread than Danubian wheat, they are willing to do a good turn for their own customers. Another reason is that France, Switzerland and Holland have money to invest just now if they are assured that it will contribute to the economic recovery of the Continent.

With this coincidence of favorable circumstances, it would appear that the coöperative efforts which the Danubian countries have been making for a year past are likely to lead to genuine success. After eastern Europe has disposed of its present surplus, it is asking for agricultural credits to prevent the recurrence of the present disorganization, and, finally, it requests a buying contract with western Europe which will give European-grown wheat preference over that from overseas.

At this point producers in the United States, Canada, the Argentine and Australia, to say nothing of Soviet growers, have an interest involved. Of course, nobody proposes to shut overseas wheat from Europe, for the eastern Europeans can scarcely grow more than 15 per cent of the wheat necessary to supply Europe with bread. But it is proposed to place European wheat in first place and overseas wheat in second.

The proponents of the plan, such as Virgil Madgearu of Rumania, insist that they wish to avoid damaging the interests of non-European growers. But it is obvious that an attempt to force overseas wheat into a secondary position, even if only for a small percentage of total sales, will inevitably cut into the narrow margin of farmers' profits. Therefore, overseas growers will be prepared to renew the protests against preference for European products which they voiced so strongly at the Eleventh Assembly, where Canadian, Australian and British delegates appealed energetically to the sanctity of the most-favored-nation clause as a guarantee to them of equal entry rights into the European market.

But the most-favored-nation clause has always had its critics in European countries. It is a peculiarly Anglo-Saxon doctrine. In the present emergency European economic leaders are asking if the campaign for imperial preference within the British Commonwealth does not actually aim at a violation of the most-favored-nation guarantee given to continental exporters to the British market. They have their doubts about the relative stringency of certain clauses of the American tariff in relation to the theory of equality to all, and they are inclined to condemn the historic theory as an empty dogma.

Today Europe has found a new doctrine, the theory of "Sauve qui peut" ("Let him save himself who can"); and if European preference for European wheat will improve the economic situation in the Old World, no amount of overseas protest will prevent charity from beginning at home.

Lauder on Burns's Songs

SIR HARRY LAUDER'S laudation of Burns's songs at a festival in Portobello, near Edinburgh, raises the question if as much attention is given to singing in these times of haste as it deserves. He himself is a bird of song. And when he tells his audiences that as long as he finds them at the box office they will find him on the stage, he is joking. No man with a love of song in his heart could sincerely limit himself to the box office. Sir Harry knows the value of song. Has he not carried audience after audience with him with the words, "Singing is the thing that makes you cheery"? This is his conviction. "Sing," he cries with vigor.

Thus he stirs even the most lethargic gathering into a pitch of enthusiasm.

So it is no wonder he stressed the gift Burns gave to his country: "a nation's song." Or that he interspersed music with speech and delighted his hearers with verses:

> There's not a bonnie flower that springs,
> By fountain, shaw or green;
> There's not a bonnie bird that sings
> But minds me o' my Jean.

Lauder's method of song-writing is not unlike that which Burns pursued. Burns always carried an old book of songs with him, which he pored over, "carefully noting the true, tender or sublime, from affectation and fustian." Lauder, in like manner, carries verses about with him, studying carefully the weak lines and strengthening them before attempting to offer a song to his public. "Flower o' the Heather" was once the title of a neglected novel. With Lauder's refining touch it became a thing of sweetness. And with his vocal powers, a song to be remembered.

Sir Harry's speech is a timely reminder of the virtue in a more vigorous and hearty exercise of the human voice, be it ever so humble.

Sing!

For "singing is the thing that makes you cheery."

Z-z-z-z-z-z! "All Out for Jupiter!"

FROM Vienna to New York by rocket in half an hour is forecast by a German authority on this form of locomotion. In view of the speed attainments of the last few decades, one is inclined to accept almost any statement as to transportation possibilities of the future. Just at this moment the average layman is engaged in rubbing his eyes in an effort to get a mental grasp on the recently accomplished feat of driving an automobile at a speed of nearly 250 miles an hour. He is quite willing to believe almost anything anybody may tell him. For himself the forty or fifty miles an hour at which he operates his own automobile—when "mother" is not looking at the speedometer—is a satisfactory speed.

The average man is ready to forgo a flight to Mars, or even the much shorter trip to the moon, until a few regiments of other passengers have tried it. He could not think of being selfish enough to snatch from anyone else the honors which the first attempt to fly from planet to planet may carry.

It was only a little more than 100 years ago that promises of a speed of fifteen miles an hour from steam engines provoked a general outcry of disbelief. Not only was such a proposition asserted to be against all natural laws, but machines moving at such terrific speed would fly apart and their passengers would suffocate. And yet decade after decade has added to the ever growing "speed per hour" until the world seems blasé even toward such a radical and seemingly impossible prediction as that of an early transatlantic flight by, perhaps, H. M. S. the Rocket Flish-Flash, leaving Liverpool at 9 a. m. and arriving at its hangar in New York at 4:30 or thereabout the same morning. One may even expect, by proper planning, to start on a ride today and reach his destination yesterday.

Editorial Notes

The poet's plea, "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight!" finds an echo in the conversations that take place between the United States and Australia over the Bell System's overseas telephone service covering a distance of more than 15,000 miles. One commercial call recently from Sydney, where the person spoke at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, reached the listener at Sedalia, Mo., a fraction of a second later, at 10 a. m. Monday, an anomaly due to the sixteen hours' difference in time between the two points. Talking one day and being heard the next is a common occurrence, but the evidence which the calendar presents of being heard long before one speaks has all the earmarks of a startling phenomenon.

And more comfort for the struggling student may be found in the statement of Clyde R. Miller, director of educational service of Teachers' College, Columbia University, to the effect that the brightest students are sometimes the poorest spellers. But good advice is always: "When in doubt consult the dictionary."

There is no limit upon, and no penalty for, relief speed.

Abroad in Forty Minutes

PAMELA came across the hotel lobby to where I was sitting, patiently waiting. It was half an hour beyond the time she had promised to meet me. She did not even apologize for being late. I think she had not even noticed the clock.

"I've found out something very interesting," she said. "You know it really was named New York in the first place."

I threw off the lethargy that had taken possession of me as I had gradually resigned myself to the fact that my lunch hour was slipping away. "Far be it from me," I said, "to question the accuracy of your historical gleanings, but I have always understood that New York was first known as New Amsterdam."

"I'm not talking about New York," said Pamela.

"Pardon me," said I, "I thought you were." I took out my watch—thirty-five minutes were gone. Then Pamela remembered our appointment. She was all repentance. "We could get a sandwich in the Coffee Room," she assured me.

I really do not care for sandwiches, particularly at lunch time, but I allowed myself to be led to a counter where, with my feet tucked uncomfortably beneath me, I sat on a high stool and ate a slice of rather dry ham laid between two slices of unbuttered bread. As she drank her ice-cream soda, Pamela explained that she had been to the public library. I had thought as much. If she ever fails to keep an appointment, it is almost certain that she is lost among the shelves of a library or some historical museum. Should she mysteriously disappear at any time I shall start my search in the nearest building that comes under that category.

"What did you find out this time?" I inquired.

"Exactly what I was trying to tell you," was the reply. "That when the first settlers arrived here they decided to call the place New York. Then they changed it to Seattle, the name of the Indian chief who was friendly to them."

"Those early comers must have had vision," I said, thinking of the impression we had received when we first arrived. Although we were well acquainted with the large cities of the eastern states, we had hardly expected to find a metropolis in the making on this far western coast. I had laughed at Pamela, however, when she declared that she had found another New York on the Pacific.

* * *

Through the open door came the voice of a bell boy paging me. It was a telephone call I had been expecting. When I returned, Pamela was scribbling in a small notebook she carries around with her, in which you may find such entries as the date when the first whaler put out from New Bedford, sandwiched between the price she paid for Robin's last pair of stockings and a recipe for a chocolate layer cake. "Did you know," she said, as I sat down beside her, "that the first skyscraper on the west coast was built in Seattle?"

"No," I said, "whose fault was it?" Then before she could answer I asked for her undivided attention. "How soon can you be ready to go abroad?" I inquired.

Pamela's face registered the utmost astonishment. Then with scarcely a pause to regain her breath she rose to the occasion. "At once," she said, "at least almost at once."

"Good," said I. "We shall be leaving in less than an hour."

For a moment she was taken aback. "I should have to do some shopping," she said, and then added quickly, "just a very little shopping."

"Wait until you get abroad," I said. "You may like to buy some English clothes."

* * *

At the wharf on the shore of Lake Union, Pamela plied me with questions, but the thrill of getting into a hydroplane for the first time overcame even the desire to have them answered. I had satisfied her curiosity up to a certain point. She knew that our destination was the capital of British Columbia, and she had also learned that our visit could not be of more than a few hours' duration, as it was necessary for me to be back in the United States on the following day.

The hydroplane for Alaska started off on its seven-hour voyage just ahead of us. We saw it far above our heads as our hydroplane rose from the water.

It was a brilliant afternoon. As we looked down upon the city we were leaving behind, the sun shone full upon the towerlike buildings, standing so proudly where only eighty years ago a little band of men and women established a lone settlement.

Away from the mainland we found ourselves flying across the waters of Puget Sound. I looked at the busy craft passing to and fro and remembered what someone had told me. I cupped my mouth and tried to make my voice heard above the roar of the engine. "A ship from the Orient first sailed into this port twenty-five years ago," I shouted.

Pamela was gazing at the snow-covered Cascades. Rainier was plainly visible. "Yes," she said, smiling as though she had understood me, "I can see it."

"I was talking of the good ship Miiki," I tried to explain. But conversation was too difficult under such conditions. I pointed instead to the north where Mt. Baker was just appearing above the clouds. I had wanted to tell her that a water power several times greater than Niagara is back of Seattle on account of the rivers that flow down these mountains into the sea, but decided to keep my information for a less noisy occasion.

The Olympic Range was almost hidden behind a bank of fog. But as a reflection of the afternoon sun picked out a peak here and there they took on the most delicate colorings. Little wisps of cloud separated from the more heavy gray masses along the shore of the peninsula and became tinged with the same reflection. From palest primrose to a soft rose color, from rose color to amethyst. "Pastels of the sky," I said to myself, and wished that Pamela could have heard me express myself so poetically.

We looked down upon timbered islands, some of which showed no sign of human habitation. Others had small dwellings on them, red roofs standing out conspicuously among the dark firs. Here and there a farm or a small fishing settlement, and once or twice we passed over towns of considerable size.

* * *

We reached Victoria exactly forty minutes after leaving Seattle. As we drove along the road which leads into Government Street, Pamela kept on giving exclamations of delight. "Look at that beautiful garden!" And then, "It has a hedge all around it." In another moment: "Did you see that holly tree? English holly with lots of red berries."

We passed a school. Several small boys were playing football under the supervision of a master. The small boys all wore gray flannel shorts and blue caps. Again Pamela became enthusiastic. "I must get some suits like those for David and Robin," she declared.

"If it were summer instead of winter," I said, "you might have watched a game of cricket."

We overtook a man on a bicycle. He was riding leisurely and seemed to be enjoying himself. We noticed a middle-aged couple walking briskly along the path by the side of the road. They both carried walking sticks and were turning their heads now and again to call two spaniels to heel.

Our taxicab driver was a friendly fellow. He pointed out places of interest, with an accent that might easily have been acquired within sound of Bow Bells. He left us almost reluctantly. I think he felt that, as visitors in an off season, we had failed to take advantage of an opportunity. We had not availed ourselves of the further time he could have placed at our disposal. It seemed incumbent upon me to explain that I was in Victoria on business. "But we shall come again one day," I assured him.

"Righto, sir," he responded cheerfully, and then touching his hat, "'Appy 'to 'ave met you, sir."

We had promised to call on some friends, and in less than an hour from the time we left the United States we were sitting beside a cozy fire, enjoying congenial English hospitality.

* * *

Leaving the harbor a few hours later, we stood on deck watching the various operations that are involved in getting a ship out to sea. As we swung around into the open water we saw the lights of the island gradually disappear.

"It seems," said Pamela, her eyes shining, "as though we had been back to England."

"Some people say," I reminded her, "that the old country has changed since we were there."

Her reply came quickly. "Then it makes this all so much more precious," she said. "I have seen the England I longed to see once more; the England I remember."

G. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Crime Waves and Prohibition

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The charge has been made frequently that the prohibition laws, with their imperfect enforcement, have been the cause of a large part of the increase of crime and general disregard of law noticeable in recent years.

The above-mentioned charge is usually made by those unfriendly to prohibition. It is hard to understand the reasoning which charges to a righteous law not only the evils attendant upon its violation, but a multitude of other evils as well. A public prosecutor in a populous district, first assistant in his office for many years, and since elected by an overwhelming majority to be head of the same office, was speaking last fall before a group of alert and progressive business men on the prevalence of crime in this country and the general disregard for law. When he had finished, those present were permitted to ask questions, and the first question asked was, "Do you think the situation described attributable in any way to the prohibition laws?" His immediate response was, "I do not think so. There have been times before, following wars or great upheavals, when similar crime conditions have existed, and yet we did not have any prohibition laws."

There is another thought in this connection which is worthy of consideration and should arouse deep gratitude. War prohibition was enacted to conserve the moral strength of the army and of the nation. As we look back, it seems as if a beneficent Providence so led the thought and directed the action of our lawmakers and of our people as to preserve to us, in the critical period following the war, the great help sure to result from the restriction of liquor trade and the banishment of the saloon. It is unpleasant even to picture to what depths of social degradation we might have fallen as a people, and the greater crime problem we might have encountered, had not the Eighteenth Amendment been passed and the laws for its enforcement enacted.

We have banished the saloon forever, it is to be hoped. In the words of President Hoover, let us strive both "to preserve the gains which have been made and to eliminate the abuses which exist" in this great modern crusade against an inherently evil traffic.

WILLIAM H. M. ADAMS.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A Recipe for a Haggis

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a Monitor editorial some time ago, entitled "Great Chieftain o' the Puddin' Race," there appears to be a certain amount of speculation with regard to the "haggis." I have received the recipe for a haggis from my sister, the ingredients consisting of a sheep's pluck, oatmeal, suet, onions, seasoning, nutmeg, juice of a lemon, and stock.

My mother occasionally made a haggis, and I know that this was the recipe she used. I have just received a letter from a Scottish friend, now in America, in which she refers to a gathering of Scottish friends at which "haggis was served."

The cook book which describes the haggis as "a pudding consisting chiefly of oatmeal, suet, onions and seasoning" is confusing what is termed an "oatmeal pudding," or "mealy pudding," with haggis. My mother frequently made these. They are savory, and make quite a nice dish.

In most towns in Scotland they were sold at cooked food shops, in skins similar to sausages, but much larger. (I say "were" as it is many years since I left Scotland.) These puddings are warmed up in boiling water and, when ready, the contents are removed from the skins and served with or without vegetables.

If anyone would like to have the complete recipe for haggis I shall be pleased to supply it.

London, Eng. (MISS) J. T. HEATLIE.

Methods of Farm Financing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has lived in the South—in Louisiana and Mississippi—for the last twenty-five years, I can substantiate Mr. Carr's article on drought conditions in Arkansas in so far as it has to do with the method of farm financing. It is known there as furnishing. The merchants who handle that class of trade are known as "furnishing" merchants. Built up on credit, farmer to merchant, and merchant to bank, when the structure begins to slip at the base—crop harvest—all are in a bad situation, and the greater the failure, of course, the worse it is on all. It usually affects seriously only the farmer, but in this case it is evidently serious enough to crawl right up the chain and in many instances even to close the bank.

E. D. WAGNALLS.

Boston, Mass.

"The Anonymity of Architects"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the editorial in the Monitor of January 24, entitled "The Anonymity of Architects," and agree fully with what was said therein.

I take the liberty of suggesting that the same idea applies with at least equal emphasis in regard to the builder. While the architect may create and record on paper a noteworthy design, the realization of that design and the integrity of the resulting structure lies pretty largely in the hands of the builder whose duty it is to execute the architect's intentions and wishes, and to assemble the construction materials in accordance with the plans and specifications.

The selection of methods to be used, the mechanical plant and sequence of operations often require ability and vision of a high quality in order to produce the desired result quickly yet combined with economy. The very exercise of originality on the part of the architect calls for real ability and resourcefulness on the part of the builder whose problem it becomes to devise ways and means of bringing into actuality the vision of the architect.

It seems to me that as a recognition of the importance of their work it would be a very fine act to permanently engrave or attach by a tablet in a reasonably conspicuous location in the edifices they mutually create the names of owner, architect, and builder.

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